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Increase in Surtax Rate; Slav Army Set at 100,000; Cushion for Revenue Cut

The World's Day—July 11, 1942

Washington: Boost in Surtax Rate Approved

The surtax on individual incomes was boosted 1 per cent by the House Ways and Means Committee, making a combined normal and surtax rate of 19 per cent in the lowest brackets. [Financial Page.]

A policy of disapproving price increases asked by industries because of pay increases granted employees subsequent to April 27 has been adopted by the Office of Price Administration, Congress was informed by Administrator Henderson. [Financial Page.]

Civilian travel on railroads in the future looks "none too good," Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation, has told a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee, it was disclosed. Rationing of rail travel would probably mean putting it on a reserve seat basis, Mr. Eastman said.

Removal and impounding of all radio communications equipment held by licensed amateurs in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands was ordered by the Board of War Communications which said the action was necessary as a war measure.

Factories of the United States will turn out between $70,000,000,000 and $75,000,000,000 worth of war goods in 1943, Donald M. Nelson, War Production Chief, told members of the Automotive Council for War Production at Detroit. [Financial Page.]

Formation of several international pools of foodstuffs—similar to the new international wheat pool—was urged by Sir Earle Page, until recently Australia's Representative in the British War Cabinet, who said pools of frozen and canned meats and other essential foods should be established for the relief of war-stricken areas.

Senator Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska told an interviewer that Germany should be disarmed after this war and kept disarmed for 50 years. [First Page, second section.]

Yugoslavia: Patriot Army Placed at 100,000

Gen. Draja Mihailovitch, who is conducting the continuing resistance of the Yugoslav patriots, has moved his headquarters from Cairo back to "somewhere" in his native country. The military cabinet named General Mihailovitch as Chief of Staff. He is already Minister of War with an army estimated at 100,000.

Young King Peter of Yugoslavia, visiting in Ottawa, pledged his people to continue their guerrilla warfare and forecast, after the war, a Balkan union, possibly in alliance with Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Bay State: Cushion for State Revenue Cuts

Financial cushion ready for State revenue cuts. [Page 2.]

Boston waterfront improvements to be made permanent, with an eye to the future. [Page 5.]

State Guardsmen and officers leave Cambridge for Brockton to begin week's maneuvers on Fairgrounds. [Page 2.]

Europe: Nazi Chief in Poland Liquidated

Nazi police chief and head of S. S. (Elite Guard) forces in Lublin, Poland, was admitted by Berlin to have "lost his life under mysterious circumstances while fulfilling his duties," the British radio stated.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle. Chairman of the Free French Committee in London, cabled Secretary of State Hull today his "great satisfaction" over the assignment of United States military and naval representatives to confer with the Free French Committee on the conduct of the war.

Soviet submarines have had "nothing to do" with recent attacks by submarines against Swedish vessels in Swedish territorial waters, an authorized statement distributed by Tass, official Soviet news agency, declared.

Sixteen Frenchmen, including a brother of Maurice Thorez, French Communist leader, escaped from a German concentration camp near Compiègne July 8 through a 45-yard tunnel they had dug under their barracks, European sources said. Two guards, charged with negligence, were reported drastically disciplined.

Americas: Argentine Union Backs Solidarity

Confederacion General Del Trabajo, Argentina's labor union with 300,000 members, urged the Government to adopt a policy of "absolute solidarity" with other American nations to combat the increasing problems of the war.

Argentina's Director of Post and Telegraph was asked by the Ministry of the Interior whether he was prepared to apply the recommendation of the Pan American Conference at Rio de Janeiro on suppression of radio and telegraphic communications with the Axis.

A new air service between the Panama Canal and Mexico City was announced by the T. A. C. A. airline which has been operating in Central America for the past decade. The new service will parallel the Pan American Airways line between those two points.

National: Methodists Act on Camp Drink Sale

Prohibition of sale of any alcoholic beverage "within training camps" and legislation "to control liquor selling" to men in uniform near camps was urged in a resolution adopted at Chicago by the general board of lay activities of the Methodist Church.

Seventy-nine days after construction of the Wainwright Shipyards was started at Panama City, Florida, the keel of the first of 33 Liberty ships to be built was laid.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

Runs for Office to Get Gas

As a businessman he can't get gasoline, so Samuel R. Bailey, Amesbury, Mass., manufacturer, is going to run for Governor.

"I can get all the gasoline I want as a politician without answering any questions," Mr. Bailey stated, "whereas in my capacity as a businessman I get a card and have to answer yards of questions."

Mr. Bailey insisted that he was a bona fide candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor with a desire to "show up the ridiculous ruling that puts politicians ahead of anyone else in the country as far as gasoline is concerned."

"While businessmen must struggle along with rationed amounts of gasoline, anyone who wants to run for dog-catcher can get all the gasoline he wants." And since he intends to enter politics, Mr. Bailey thought he might as well run for the highest office in the State.

Stopping off in Boston en route to Washington on business, the President of the Bailey Company, Inc., which is working on Government war orders, displayed nomination papers containing about 50 signatures. He needs 950 more to get his name on the ballot, but believes he can find enough motorists, who are dissatisfied with gasoline priorities allowed to politicians, to sign it.

Mr. Bailey referred specifically to the OPA ruling permitting extra gasoline for public office-seekers.

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Weather Predictions

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

New England Concentrating On War Output

Day of plant expansion is virtually over — Lack of materials now chief bottleneck in area.

Plant expansion is virtually over. Conversion from luxuries to wartime necessities is 75 per cent completed. New England today is concentrating on production.

This is the midsummer, 1942, report on New England's war production machine by Walter H. Wheeler, regional director of the War Production Board in Boston.

Skilled labor shortages are no longer a bottleneck, he said, with a look to the future. Lack of raw materials has taken its place, to continue so for the next three to six months, according to the WPB regional chief. And to continue as he sees it:

Emphasis today is on end-all production, speed-up tactics and full use of existing tools. Costly construction of new factories or additions, having reached a peak of $39,000,000,000 for the entire country has been by-passed. Occasionally, an exceptional case comes up which is scrutinized closely by Washington.

Labor Situation

The new phase in war production will not act as a check on employment, as capacity has not been reached. Increased production should continue to absorb all the available trainees in this area.

New England's labor supply is still better than that in the rest of the country, although in Connecticut the situation is tight, with a shortage of semi-skilled workers and trainees. In Massachusetts and the rest of New England, labor is no longer an obstacle and there is still a fairly adequate supply of semi-skilled workers.

On paper, the theoretical maximum is 168 hours a week a machine tool, which will probably never be reached. But increases in the numbers of trained workers, expected from vocational schools and plant training shops, will increase the number of hours machine tools are in operation. To revert for a moment—the 168-hour-a-week goal depends on a seven-day, 24-hour-a-day utilization of machine tools.

Survey in Progress

Such a schedule is impractical, however, as it allows no time whatsoever for maintenance of machines.

Operations in New England are dependent upon the flow of materials which for the moment and for the next three to six months, will be the bottleneck in this area. Current output of raw materials is not sufficient.

A survey and an inventory of raw materials in New England are under way. These should provide the WPB with a complete listing of excess or "stagnant" materials.

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

German Onslaught Overruns Ukraine; British Launch New Drive in Egypt; Prisoners Describe Fall of Tobruk

Associated Press from United States Navy

Role of Small Naval Craft Re-Examined

The relative merit of V-bottom and "sea sled" types of small boats for naval work in wartime is being reassessed by boat builders in view of costly enemy submarine operations in the Atlantic. Other bottoms than the V-type have proven highly successful. Above: Two V-type Navy torpedo boats flank an aircraft carrier in the Pacific.

British defeat in Libya remains obscure in spite of disclosures; saga of three men.

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AT SOUTH AFRICAN BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS ON THE EL ALAMEIN FRONT, July 10. Delayed.—Fresh light on the fall of Tobruk, which has been the most obscure chapter in the present campaign, has been shed by escaped prisoners who continue to straggle toward the British lines after many remarkable adventures.

There is the story, for example, of groups of guards officers who drove many miles by car as part of an enemy convoy moving toward the front without being discovered. But even stranger were the experiences of three South Africans who made part of the journey in a German tank.

We were standing outside the sandbagged entrance to this South African brigade headquarters watching RAF Bostons bomb enemy positions when a fifteen-hundredweight Ford with German recognition crosses on its roof and palmtree and swastika insignia of the Africa Korps stencilled on its doors drove up and came to a standstill. Judging by its model and appearance the truck evidently was one of those captured by United Nations forces from the Germans. It had that overworked, aged look all vehicles acquire in the desert almost before they are broken in. It had sagging fenders, its headlamps were askew, and a rachet that once held a side-mirror hung limply from the windshield frame by one loose bolt.

Begrimed Crew's Report

Of four men who climbed out of the truck one, although dusty, was still quite presentable in the yellow khaki uniform and peaked visored cap of the German Africa Korps; but his three traveling companions were caked with grime beyond all human recognition. Their shirts were discolored and in oilsoaked tatters. Only wisps of red on their shoulders identified them as South Africans.

One stepped forward and saluted: "Sergeant A. N. Goldman, Second Royal Durban Light Infantry, reporting back with two men from my company, sir," he announced to the astonished staff officer.

"We have escaped from Tobruk and brought along this prisoner for luck."

Thereafter in the same matter of fact way he told his story. For several days after the enemy entered Tobruk the sergeant and his three companions determined not

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Nazi capture of Rossosh severs rail link joining main sections of Russian Army.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Nazi invaders of Russia today had driven half way across European Russia, had virtually completed their two-year campaign for conquest of the rich Ukraine, and faced the retreating Russian armies with what probably is their gravest threat in the 1942 campaign.

This ominous news, however, was tempered by word that the British Eighth Army in Egypt had seized the initiative, reopening heavy fighting, supported by what was described in Cairo as the heaviest air assaults yet seen in the desert.

Capture of Rossosh, strategic Russian rail town on the vital Moscow-Rostov line, placed Marshal Semyon Timoshenko in the position of losing his chief communications link with the armies of Marshal Gregory Zhukoff in the Moscow area. For it was via this last major link between north and south sectors that Marshal Timoshenko had looked for quick reinforcements should the need arise.

Driving forward at a point some 70 miles east of a line drawn south from Moscow, there was some likelihood that the Germans were bent on a giant arc which would encircle the Russian Capital from the rear. It seemed equally possible that the developing offensive in the Lisichansk sector, south of Rossosh, would grow into a major move to reach the Caucasus via Stalingrad.

At any rate, Marshal Timoshenko's armies managed to withdraw from Rossosh intact, and although communications with the Moscow army seems more difficult, Russian depth defenses had not all been overcome. Before Voronezh, the Nazis were consolidating bridgeheads despite stubborn Russian resistance.

North of the Kursk-Voronezh wedge, however, all German attacks were declared to have been repelled, with the Germans now on the defensive.

The British offensive in Africa began before dawn and, according to latest dispatches, had advanced five miles along the railway from El Alamein. Simultaneously, General Marshal Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps moved eastward in the southern sector of the 35-mile front, but were engaged and apparently stopped by British tank opposition.

While a major offensive move was expected momentarily from either Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck or Marshal Rommel — depending upon which side could bring up reinforcements first—dispatches from the front were still too meager to identify the latest British action as of major offensive caliber.

Sea Sleds May Be Reply To U-Boats

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It's the little ships which are going to fight the Battle of the Atlantic—little ships which are in production, but not yet on the high seas, at least in any quantity.

Recent announcements by the United States Navy have made it clear that the key to its coastal convoy program is the building of 110-foot, 173-foot, and 180-foot boats, equipped to deal with Nazi submarines and proven effective if they can be produced in sufficient volume.

The figures on this program are a military secret. But it is authoritatively learned that the deliveries so far have been only a small percentage of the number needed. Construction facilities are being strained, but bottlenecks are being faced under the present program upon which the Navy is depending

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Economic Expansion Thesis for Postwar Era

By Maurice Feldman
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Among the governments which are to a great extent concerned about the postwar world and economic postwar planning is the Belgian Government in Exile in London. Belgian commissions in London and New York have been studying these problems for months. A leader in this work is the noted economist and former Prime Minister of Belgium, Dr. Paul van Zeeland, author of the van Zeeland report on economic conditions and relationships, which he prepared for the government of Belgium, France and Great Britain before World War II began. Today Dr. van Zeeland is again studying those problems and working with postwar boards in the United States and Great Britain, and with the economic representatives of the governments in exile in London. At the same time Paul Henri Spaak, Foreign Minister of the Belgian Government in Exile, writes in an article in "Message," the official Belgian monthly, published in London, about postwar planning. His thesis is:

"The United States, Russia, Great Britain and China should maintain the alliance now existing also after the war. These four powers, the greatest on earth, should also establish a well ordered, harmonious economic organization. The aggressor nations would be helpless against such a political and economic alliance and the assimilation of Europe into this economic group would be comparatively simple. The old idea of the balance of power in Europe is dead and gone. International co-operation means actual practice of the highest form of wisdom." "Our aims," Mr. Spaak says furthermore in his article, "should be to give Germany her share in the economic prosperity of a new world, but once and for all to clip the wings and claws of the German eagle.

"The peace treaty is our last chance to save the things we believe in and for which we fight."

Dr. van Zeeland agrees with Minister Spaak that the postwar problems concern all mankind.

"War," he states, "is only made in order to obtain peace." There

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

As Dr. van Zeeland Sees Peace Factors

Dr. Paul van Zeeland's efforts to provide economic safety for Europe's mounting pressure made history in the years immediately preceding World War II. In this interview he discusses factors he believes must be present in a successful postwar settlement. This article is one of many peace-aims features through which this newspaper is contributing to a general understanding of postwar problems, that free peoples may obtain the blessings of durable peace for which they now fight.

Motorists Must 'Find' 'Gas' For Week End—Plenty Monday

Greater Boston motorists stand only a 50-50 chance of filling up their tanks for week-end excursions but their chances of getting gasoline will be greatly increased by Monday morning when the regular July 10 deliveries to local stations are completed, gasoline companies said today.

Most of the regular stations along main highways this morning still carried the familiar "out of gas" signs. Others where shipments had been received at an early hour were busily trying to care for the needs of motorists lined 10 to 20 deep in front of the pumps. Still others were expecting shipments momentarily, which means that motorists must be "Johnny on the spot" to fill their needs when the wholesaling tanks roll in.

At 7 a. m. this morning one out of ten stations reported regular July 10 deliveries had been made since the midnight hour last night, marking the deadline for the new deliveries. The rumble of heavy tanks was heard throughout the whole district during the morning and will continue up to midnight tonight and begin again at midnight Sunday to complete deliveries.

At the same time, expectant motorists were keeping the telephone wires busy calling their favorite stations and asking to be notified immediately when they could drive over and get gasoline. This is a new service the local agents have volunteered for their regular customers, making it increasingly difficult for strangers to fill their tanks.

The uncertainty of getting gasoline is expected to make the week-end a lean one for State highways and businesses dependent upon motor traffic.

Meanwhile, gasoline companies held out the probability that all uncertainties about automobile transportation would be wiped out with the introduction of the new rationing system on July 22. They said that as fast as the stations sold gasoline, they would be replenished, the new shipments being made daily on the basis of the volume of business done by the individual stations.

The companies likewise said that there would probably be enough gasoline in storage to take care of the coupons presented, unless "motorists go 'haywire' and use up all their coupons for a two months' period within a week. The new system will enable station agents to get new supplies as soon as they have collected a reasonable number of coupons. This means that they should not run dry at any time if motorists use their coupons wisely and not cause a "run on the gas stations."

Davis Says Informed Public Vital Factor in Winning War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 11—Elmer Davis, chief Federal informationist on the war, has announced he will work day and night to keep America accurately acquainted with the progress of the war, although he admitted the Army and Navy still will decide how much or how little can be told.

In a long and frank press conference, Mr. Davis stressed his belief that an informed public opinion will help win the war, but conceded that since coming to Washington he has learned that "military security covers a lot more ground than one might think".

"This is a people's war, and to win it the people should know as much about it as they can," the new Director of the Office of War Information said.

"This office will do its best to tell the truth and nothing but the truth, both at home and abroad. Military information that would aid the enemy must be withheld; but within that limitation we shall try to give the people a clear, complete, and accurate picture."

Outlines His Purpose

Mr. Davis emphasized that his purpose in Washington was to get out as much news as possible, to harmonize and co-ordinate the war information coming from various news agencies and to "argue" with the War and Navy Departments when it appeared they were not giving as complete a report as they might.

Mr. Davis discussed with the press his disagreement with the War Department over the question of opening the current trial of the eight Nazi saboteur-spies to the press. He said that while he believes "the public has a right to know, except for considerations of national safety, what is going on in court and during military trials," he felt that in this case the War Department's decision to keep the trial secret was justified.

He added, however, that his discussion with the President and with Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson would result in somewhat more ample court announcements on the trial.

At his press conference, Mr. Davis announced that Gardner Cowles, Jr., President of the Des

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Nazi Drive on Don:

Soviet Field Forces Battling Spearheads

The Nazi three-pronged offensive toward the Don River which captured Rossosh, was pushed with such vigor that the Russian Army newspaper Red Star acknowledged their "developing success."

Marshal Semyon Timoshenko's Soviet field forces battled on against Nazi spearheads which reached across the Don at Voronezh, and in the direction of the strategic river at Kantemirovka, 45 miles south of Rossosh and near Lisichansk, 200 miles south of Voronezh.

Red Star said the Germans fighting to expand their holdings on the east bank of the Don were finding rough going because of tank traps and heavy Russian artillery fire, but acknowledged "the area of fighting west of Voronezh is spreading."

The Vichy Radio said Soviet troops had blasted a three-mile breach in the Nazi lines above Voronezh, apparently in a series

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Call It Typical Day in England—1942

By Barbara Ellis Browne
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The little white pony which grazes on the green hill opposite our house and scampers so dashingly around the village with his shiny trap, and the Commander's vegetable garden across the road which is the envy and inspiration of the neighbors, were, as usual, the curtain raisers on this summer morning. They are small but significant details in the everyday English life in 1942. In fact ponies and traps and kitchen gardens are gilt edged these days.

We still have enough petrol to get to the station and back once a day. Coming up on the train this morning we discussed the advisability of getting bicycles while there are still a few to be had, and shared our newspapers with a soldier in the compartment. There are no longer enough printed to go around, and being journalists with several is almost embarrassing. Sitting quite calmly among the war news was a big double column example of advertising in the most up-to-the-minute technique. It was from the Austin Motor Company on "How to lay up your car" and contained in big print an itemized list of tender, practical, and thorough instructions, and a picture of the car. It was hoisted off its precious tires—already earmarked by the Government—its axles supported on blocks, and the whole, dust-sheeted silhouette registered resignation-for-duration.

But there are still a few horseless carriages about. In fact, going from station to office we actually got into what, for the times, amounts to a traffic jam—two buses and three cars. Consternation at the impact of so many things in one place was considerable and it took us a few moments to sort ourselves out of this now almost unusual tangle.

"Hello," a friendly voice called as I got out on Victoria Street to do a bit of shopping. "I want to ask you something." And she went on with a quizzical smile, "Can you tell me why your U. S. A. soldiers' trousers are made of different stuff from their jackets? Did you run out of khaki?"

But circumstances lifted the necessity for an answer out of my hands. Someone passing had uttered a magic word, a word evocative of a past golden age. It was "strawberries."

"Strawberries!" I exclaimed. "Of course, it's the time for strawberries."

"You might try the fruit shop in the Underground Station" my friend said, "but I doubt if anyone will have any because I see in the paper the price has been fixed. As soon as that happens the article disappears off the market."

I tried the shop but there was nothing there but a few bunches

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Part-Time Work Faces 7,000,000 British Women

By the Associated Press

London, July 11

About 7,000,000 women registered with the Government were warned they would be liable for part-time work unless they could furnish exceptional reasons for exemption. Each local Labor Exchange has been asked to report its use of women workers in an effort to speed up the absorption of women into war industries.

Massachusetts Has Fund Available to Cushion Reductions in State Revenue

By a Staff Photographer

In Massachusetts Bible Society's Library

The largest and the smallest Bibles in the library of the Massachusetts Bible Society on Bromfield Street, Boston, are shown here. In the inset is the title page of a Bible translation done by a missionary. It was necessary for the missionary first to devise a written language, where only a spoken language existed, and it can be seen how he employed familiar English letters, sometimes inverting them, to form his improvised alphabet.

There's Fair Financial Cushion Ready for State Revenue Cuts

Unless an air raid or similar disaster occurs this year to "skyrocket" emergency spending, Massachusetts financial experts today are anticipating that between $4,000,000 and $7,500,000 will be available at the end of 1942 as a "cushion" against declining State revenues.

This somewhat hopeful situation becomes apparent in an interview with Charles W. Greenough, State Budget Commissioner. Today as the result of a drastic State economy program, plus use of a $3,000,000 cash surplus remaining at the end of 1941, the State of Massachusetts possesses a fund totaling $11,563,955 to finance war emergency expenditures and as a reserve against declining revenue.

Of this amount, $7,000,000 has been established as a war emergency fund, the remaining $4,563,955 being set aside definitely to offset the slump in tax revenue caused by the war situation.

"Gas" Tax Slump First Thus Far

The principal decline thus far is that in gasoline tax revenue. During the first six months of the 1942 fiscal year a drop of nearly $1,000,000 has been reported in the "gas" tax, with most of the slump coming in May when gasoline rationing went into effect.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, who ordered the search for budget savings, Commissioner Greenough, and Paul W. Foster, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, all hope to save a substantial amount from the $7,000,000 war emergency fund.

The most optimistic estimate is that $3,000,000 may be saved from this fund. If this estimate is realized the reserve against tax slumps would reach $7,500,000.

However, a total of $3,275,000 has already been spent or allocated from the war fund. Thus to reach the $3,000,000 goal the expenditures from the war fund for the remainder of 1942 must be limited to $725,000. Of the latter figure, the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, the organization directing civilian defense, is expected to get approximately $300,000 at its present rate of expenditures.

Financial experts believe that expenditures from the fund can be kept within $725,000 unless real disaster occurs within the next six months.

To date, the amount spent from the war fund includes approximately $2,000,000 to finance State salary increases voted by the Legislature in its January special session. Also, the State Guard has received $800,000 and the Committee on Public Safety $260,000. The other expenditures have been minor in nature.

To make up the combined $11,563,955 war fund and tax slump reserve, $5,398,337 in economies were piled up in the highway fund through abandonment of highway construction projects; $2,486,701 was saved in the general fund through non-filling of vacancies and abandonment of projects because of shortages in materials, and $178,316 was gleaned from other State accounts. The $3,500,000 free cash item completes the total.

If the reserve against tax revenue declines is built up to $7,500,000 it is anticipated that the amount will more than offset the failure of this year's taxes to match estimates.

Whatever remains, if any, will be used to help solve the extremely difficult revenue problems developing for 1943.

No real solution has yet been found for next year's financial dilemma, when gasoline and automobile revenue may drop from $30,000,000 a year to $15,000,000 and State income taxes probably will slump sharply.

But it is certain that projected departmental expenditures for the 1943-44 biennium will be scrutinized carefully during the forthcoming draft of the two-year budget to keep state expenditures at an irreducible minimum.

Budget Commissioner Greenough is now preparing to begin work on the 1943-44 budget. Within a short time he will send the usual budget forms to State department heads. These officials will draft their requirements on the forms which must be returned to Mr. Greenough in September, when plotting of the budget really gets under way. The budget must be submitted to the Legislature late in January, 1943.

Budget drafting for the next period is complicated by the fact that the 1941 Legislature passed a Saltonstall-supported bill shifting the beginning of the State's fiscal year from Dec. 1 to July 1, the change to be effective on July 1, 1943.

Therefore, the Budget Commissioner must prepare a seven-months' budget to cover the period Dec. 1, 1942, and July 1, 1943, as well as the two-year budget covering the biennium from July 1, 1943, to June 30, 1945.

By a Staff Photographer

Bay State Guardsmen Leave for Brockton Maneuvers

Leaving in the rain this morning for week-long maneuvers at Brockton Fair Grounds, 160 officers and men of the Massachusetts State Guard entered a convoy of 41 cars driven by members of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps at the State Armory, Central Square, Cambridge. Left to right: Capt. William G. Ruggiero, standing by as his men enter car to be driven by Lieut. Vesta Uloth (holding door). First in is Private William Murray, who will be followed by Privates James Maloney and Malcolm Elliott. Other guardsmen are filling the cars in the rear.

Duryea Plaque Dedication Plans

A bronze plaque honoring the late Charles E. Duryea as the inventor and builder of America's first automobile, will be dedicated at the Hooker statue entrance of the State House tomorrow at 3 p. m.

The plaque, already erected at the east side of the entrance, has been the subject of a long controversy, J. Frank Duryea, brother of Charles, having protested that he and not his brother was the real father of the automobile.

The brother's protest however failed when the Executive Council voted against a hearing on J. Frank Duryea's contention.

The Ark

1889

At the base of Monadnock Mt., 1,100 ft. elev. Old-fashioned hospitality, modern conveniences. Open fireplaces, steam heat. Table supplied by our own farm. Rates $22.50 to $32 weekly, meals included. Near churches. Restricted. Illustrated folder, Tel. Jaffrey 8605 or 243...

MRS. CHAS. W. BACON
JAFFREY, N. H.

BREAKFAST BLISS!

Cool Breakfasts hit the spot in July! Don't Rumford Blueberry Muffins sound *just right* for a hot summer morning? Crisp and oh-so-light—but packed full of vim! Guaranteed to perk up the most jaded appetite . . . and everybody says they taste like more!

Blueberry Breakfast Muffins

2 c. sifted flour	2 eggs, beaten
4 tsps. *Rumford Baking Powder*	1½ cups milk
2 tblsps. sugar	3 tblsps. melted shortening
½ tsp. salt	1 c. blueberries

Sift dry ingredients together. Combine eggs, milk and shortening and add to dry ingredients, stirring only until moistened. Fold in blueberries. Pour into greased muffin pans and bake in moderately hot oven (425° F.) 25 minutes. Makes 18 muffins.

Simple as 1-2-3. That's what baking with Rumford is! You can use Rumford in *any* good recipe . . . without worrying about quantities specified for special types of baking powder. Rumford is an all-phosphate baking powder that contains no alum . . . can't leave a bitter taste — no matter how much you use! Double acting, of course

Chocolate Sodas Made at Home! *Add one-half teaspoon Rumford Baking Powder and a tablespoon of chocolate syrup to a glass of milk. Shake well. It froths just like the sodas at the corner drugstore! Youngsters love it.*

Insure Baking Success by using Rumford! Rumford means *dependable raising*. It brings out the fine flavor of ingredients—helps preserve the moistness that keeps cakes fresh.

Sugarless Recipes! If you'll send for your FREE copy of the new Rumford Sugarless Recipe folder, you'll find it filled with practical, *tested* recipes for sugarless baking. Address: Elizabeth Ann Baker, Rumford Baking Powder, Rumford, R. I.

Boston Appropriately Houses One of Largest Bible Libraries

One of the largest Bible libraries in the world is housed in a modest building, black with age, on Bromfield Street in Boston. It belongs to the Massachusetts Bible Society and contains 2,577 volumes of the Scriptures, with versions in 714 languages.

Herold P. Landers is the Librarian who has the custodianship of the collection and who knows by memory the history and meaning of each volume. He is perhaps as versed in Biblical history as any man you would be likely to meet in a day's journey, and to the students and others who visit the library for research and information he and the books he has in his care are a gold mine of fact.

The Bibles in this library illustrate, in the words of Dr. Frank K. Singiser, Executive Secretary of the Society, "the effort of the Christian Church to make the Holy Bible available to the peoples of the world." Himself a former missionary to Burma, Dr. Singiser has seen at first hand what a translation of the Scriptures in their own language will do for a people. In many cases missionaries hoping to translate the Scriptures, have first had to devise a written language, where none existed, and some of the Bibles here from China and India show that the missionaries invented alphabets that were based on English letters turned around or upside down. Often, when a written language did exist but only in a most complicated form, the introduction of a Scriptural translation stirred the people to simplify their language forms. The cultural effect was incalculable.

The entire Bible, as we know it, has been translated into only 283 languages, although 1,054 tongues translate parts of it. A recent acquisition of the Massachusetts Bible Society's library is a thin testament mimeographed on rough paper, in the language of a tribe of Brazilian natives, and bound in cloth usually seen only in men's shirtings.

People of Boston who have known of the library have contributed volumes to it with the idea that valuable or rare or historical Bibles should be kept where they will have good care and will be of the greatest possible use. One such volume is an old German "bride's Bible" found by Miss Marian deC. Ward of Boston in a second-hand bookshop in Germany in the 1920's. It has worn gold tooling on the leather covers, and a silver monogram-clasp. According to the inscription on the title page it was designed to be a gift from the bride to her groom upon their wedding day, and the recipient, on a date in June, 1785, wrote in gratitude to his bride a brief poem on the fly-leaf.

The Society has 440 English editions of the Bible and its various parts, on sale in its street-floor salesroom. Dr. Singiser told us that the English versions are universally the most widely sold of all Bibles. Sometimes, as recently happened, the Society has a surprise demand for Bibles. A course in Icelandic is now being given at Harvard University, and the professor just the other day sent over for 15 copies of the Bible in that language, to use as supplementary reading for his class. In all, Massachusetts Bible readers demand their Scriptures in 90 languages, all of which are obtainable at the Bromfield Street "Bible House."

It is not perhaps generally known, also, that the Bible is available in Isaac Pitman shorthand and in the Morse telegraphic code.

The largest Bible in the library is one printed during the 19th century in London in six volumes. It is bound in red morocco and weighs 131½ pounds. The smallest is called a "Mite Bible" and weighs only a few ounces. It is quite legible to the naked eye and is often purchased as a curiosity or to carry in a handbag.

L. B. H.

Programs for Shelter

A program of music, games, and dancing has been prepared by the recently organized Civilian Recreation Committee to help Boston citizens who may be compelled by any emergency to spend several hours in the temporary shelters established by the evacuation division of the Boston Committee on Public Safety.

John J. Walsh, Executive Director of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's civilian defense organization, declares that Boston will be following the example set by England, which learned by trial and error, in the dark days of the air assaults on London and other cities, the necessity of maintaining public morale.

The new committee is headed by H. W. Dwight Rudd, member of the budget committee of the Greater Boston Community Fund, Treasurer of the Convalescent Home for Children, and a naval officer in the World War. Ray Greene, Deputy Sheriff of Suffolk County, is vice-chairman and the secertary is Alvin S. Kenney of the Community Recreation Service.

Because the evacuation division has listed 375 shelters in Boston, district committees are necessary in order that the recreation program can immediately be carried out should the need arise. Local chairmen are: West End, Jacob Burnes; South Boston, Joseph Galligan; Roxubry, M. Carl Cushmer; Jamaica Plain, James Carr; Brighton, Charles Donovan; Charlestown, Dr. Charles Lombard; West Roxbury and Roslindale, John Connolly.

Group singing, musical games, quizzes, spelling bees, dancing are some of the pastimes listed.

Volunteers are being trained to carry on the work so that even managements of commercial buildings and business concerns may be prepared to maintain morale in case occupants of buildings are forced to remain there during raids or blackouts. Training is under the direction of Ethel Dougherty of the Roxbury Neighborhood House, and William Flaherty, President of the Boston City Wide Boys' Workers Conference, is secretary of that subcommittee. Miss Dorothy Rutherford of the Boston Young Women's Christian Association heads the group charged with developing program resources and recreation kits.

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Dramatic Story of Coral Sea Told on Canvas by Eyewitness

PORTLAND, Maine, July 11 (AP)—A naval ensign who sketched hastily from the quivering deck of a warship as the great Coral Sea battle ended, wielded his brush today in the quiet of this seaport to finish a pictoral account of the epic fight.

Ensign Robert B. Nix, a native of Jamestown, La., said he hoped his five paintings, based on the fatal blows to the U. S. Aircraft Carrier Lexington in the Coral Sea, eventually might find their way to the Navy Museum at Annapolis.

Ensign Nix sketched roughly and without great detail aboard the warship "so the Japanese would learn nothing if something should happen to us and they should fall into enemy hands."

Ensign Nix attended Louisiana State Normal School and Louisiana State University. He studied sculpture and portrait painting at Columbia University and did some research work in Egyptian art. His paintings have been shown in exhibits in southern and eastern museums.

The sketches were begun after the bitter engagement had been broken off but while Japanese planes were still in sight—on the day the mortally wounded Lexington was sent to the bottom by American torpedoes so that she would not fall into Japanese hands.

His ship was the target of many missiles, Ensign Nix related, and as the vessel twisted and turned he was obliged to change from one side of the ship to the other to keep his subject in view.

"I had the opportunity and I wanted to get onto canvas the dramatic story of what was happening before my eyes," he related as he worked on the oils at the Sweat Memorial Art Museum.

High ranking officers saw his rough sketches and, impressed with the action and possible historic importance of the paintings, arranged that Ensign Nix should have time to complete them, the artist-officer said.

Hastened Sketches

"There is much to be done to those sketches," he added, "they are rough and incomplete. You can see every brush mark. There wasn't time to finish them. In fact, when I started to put a figure into one, sailors watching urged me not to waste time but to get the broad aspect of the action and the unusual color of sky and water. They were as interested in those pictures as I was."

Using as few colors as possible, and these thinned to hasten drying, Mr. Nix had blocked four sketches when the tropical darkness descended. Working in meager light, he sketched the last—and probably the most dramatic—the great burst of flame which marked the end of the Lexington.

"My particular object was to get the strange, almost eerie color of the sky, the unusual smoke and could formations," Mr. Nix said. . . . "One of the curious phenomena, which I think never has been told before, was a giant smoke ring that came from one of the funnels of the Lexington after an explosion. . . . It hung in the air for an hour and was so large an airplane could have flown through it."

50,000 Auto Plates To Be Reconditioned

Fifty thousand 1942 automobile registration plates returned by motorists to the State Registry of Motor Vehicles have been sent to Charlestown State Prison to be remade into 1943 plates for use next year.

This was disclosed today by William F. Campbell, chief accountant of the registry. The plates will be painted green with white numerals and will be issued to applicants in 1943 who do not possess 1942 plates.

The make-over is part of a program to conserve steel. Instead of issuing new plates to car owners next year, the Registry will supply only a metal tab containing the figures 1943 to be attached to plates now in use, because the Federal Government has refused to approve steel for new plates.

Navy Says It With Flags

Wide World

Practicing the Language of the Sea

Signalmen of the Navy work with semaphore and international code flags on a mast erected in the school yard at Norton Heights, Conn. Each flag on the flag hoist has a special meaning known to those who follow the sea.

Women Defense Corps' Drivers Convoy State Guardsmen Units

A preview of how members of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps might be used as convoy drivers to rush State Guardsmen to the scene of enemy action was held today when some 160 State Guardsmen and officers were driven from Cambridge to Brockton as part of the advance guard for maneuvers to be staged in that city's fairgrounds this week.

A convoy, comprising 41 vehicles, each driven by a uniformed member of the Women's Defense Corps, left the Cambridge Armory at Central Square at 9 o'clock carrying members of the State Guard engineering battalion en route to the Shoe City to prepare camp for some 500 additional guardsmen who will arrive tomorrow.

Lieut. Col. Lawrence B. Page, was in command of the engineers and Maj. Deborah Verry, head of Motor Transportation of the Women's Defense Corps, was convoy commander.

Major Verry said the convoy, escorted by State Troopers on motorcycles, would reach Brockton at 10:07 barring any unforseen delays.

Included in the 41 cars were the Women's Defense Corps medical and maintenance units and a mobile canteen from the Foxboro unit. All drivers in the convoy are trained to change tires while the maintenance unit is prepared to make other roadside repairs.

Other officers of the Defense Corps on today's trip—the first made with the State Guard—were Maj. Caroline Crossett, First Officer; Lieut. Marsha Rhodes, Second Officer; Lieut. Eleanor Pollock Maintenance Officer; Capt. Edith Spurr, Medical Officer; Capt. Christine Collins, Deputy Commander; and Lieut. Nathalie Stevenson, Canteen Officer.

The week-long State Guard maneuvers at Brockton will lay stress on guerrilla tactics and will provide further instruction, such as has been given the Guardsmen who have attended the First Corps Area Guerrilla Warfare School at Concord.

State Guard officers who have attended the school at Concord, where "Yank" Levy, veteran of the Spanish Civil War and author of a book on guerrilla warfare was an instructor, will teach the tricks of that rough and ready type of combat to those attending.

Part of the week's maneuvers will include mock battle with paratroops, supposedly landing on Ames Field Airport about three miles from the fairgrounds. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall is expected to review the troops on Thursday. Maj. Gen. Thomas F. Foley, State Guard Commander, is in charge of the maneuvers.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Dedication of plaque honoring the late Charles E. Duryea as the inventor of the first automobile. Mayor Roger L. Putnam, of Springfield is the scheduled principal speaker at the ceremonies. At the Hooker Statue entrance to the State House, Beacon Hill, 3 p. m.

Concert at the Gardner Museum, Fenway. Ernst Levy, pianist, and David Glazer, clarinetist, will entertain with selections from Debussy, Beethoven, Brahms, and Handel. Open free to the public at 2 p. m.

"Dutch and Flemish Paintings," a gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts by Dorothy Adlow, Art Critic of The Christian Science Monitor. The public is welcome to attend at 3 p. m.

At 4 p. m., W. G. Constable, Curator of Paintings, will lecture on "Goya, Painter of War." This talk, also open to the public, will be illustrated.

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Radio Timetable: Page 4

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Now, Housewives, It's Fats and Cans

Scarcely had the rubber salvaging drive been snapped shut last night with the official stamp "successful" when Massachusetts housewives were asked by the State Salvage Committee to begin scraping their frying pans, roasting pans and broilers for millions of pounds of waste cooking fats to be converted through devious chemical processes into useful strategic metals for winning the war.

From the same households that furnished the State's quota of more than 20,000,000 pounds of scrap rubber is now being sought tin cans which Uncle Sam needs to process gas masks, machine-gun mounts and containers in which food must be preserved for military forces. The campaign for waste fats is also expected to furnish the glycerine for explosives.

The rubber drive's final spurt is expected to place the State third among the eastern seaboard states in the volume of contributions.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

WARM | SHOWERS | RAIN | COLD

Boston and vicinity—Slightly warmer today with scattered light showers and moderate winds.

Massachusetts—Not quite so cool today, except on Cape Cod, with scattered light showers.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont—Scattered light showers today.

Rhode Island and Connecticut—Scattered light showers today and slightly warmer except along the coast.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 11:02 p. m.; height, 9.6 feet.
Sunday, 11:34 a. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Sunday, 11:42 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:31 Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 8:31 Sunday.

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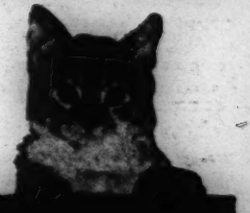

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United Nations Charter Drafted At Virginia Institute Forum

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 11—Establishment of a United Nations government made up of a world parliament, a world executive and a world court to supersede the Atlantic Charter was advocated at the University of Virginia's Institute of Public Affairs today by Prof. Frederick L. Schuman of Williams College.

Characterizing the Atlantic Charter as an instrument of "international anarchy," Professor Schuman called for its replacement by "world constitution," based on the principle that fabrication and use of heavy armaments must never again be a function of national governments, but only of the United Nations, acting through the world executive and the world police force.

Calling for a new concrete declaration of peace goals as "an indispensable and perhaps decisive weapon for waging the war itself," Professor Schuman criticized the Atlantic Charter as full of "pale platitudes" and as a "reckless formula to restore the world of yesterday by putting 'Humpty-Dumpty' back on the wall.

"It is a statement of desirable ends wholly devoid of any indication of relevant means by which the ends are to be attained," he said. "It is a declaration, noble in purpose, of the rights of men and nations, unaccompanied by any suggestion of those duties to the world community without which no rights can be maintained," he declared.

Close-up of Hitler

Professor Schuman's advocacy of a United Nations government followed a plea from Undersecretary of Agriculture Paul H. Appleby, recently back from Great Britain, for Anglo-American unity. Speaking on the same program with Mr. Appleby, Louis Lochner, former chief of the Berlin Bureau of the Associated Press, recounted first-hand observations of Hitler in action.

Describing Hitler's three bottlenecks today as transportation, manpower, and raw materials, Mr. Lochner declared that "Hitler is slipping."

"Some day," he said, "the crash is bound to come. But it will not come," he warned, "unless our nation joins in an all-out effort, unless every man, woman and child gets behind Uncle Sam with the greatest effort the world has known."

Mr. Lochner reported that as he left Berlin, the Gestapo was moving whole families out of houses at strategic street intersections and filling them with Nazi families so they could plant machine guns to kill off anyone who dared start an overt act against the regime.

Hitler, he assured his audience, is a "tough customer," but "by no means invulnerable."

Duty for Americans

"Don't for one moment deceive yourselves into thinking that the American war effort is unnecessary, that Hitler will fall of his own weight, that the anti-Nazis are going to upset the German State without your having to do anything about it," he warned.

Recognizing the prejudices in the United States against Britain, Mr. Appleby held that American thinking about the British Empire is "at best no more up-to-date than Rudyard Kipling, who wrote the things we remember 50 and 60 years ago." Admitting a difference of viewpoint between Britain and the United States, he insisted that the differences are no greater than between the Californian and the New Englander, the South Carolinian and the Minnesotan.

Three World Agencies

The United Nations government proposed to the institute by Professor Schuman would be made up of three international agencies as follows:

1. A supreme political council to organize and direct a world police force and plan the postwar economy.

Under this council would be a staff, composed of experts in the science of arms, for management of coming campaigns and the planting of a world police force; a United Nations psychological general staff, composed of experts in the skills of education propaganda and psychological warfare, for the waging of the war of ideas and for re-education of the citizenry of the world community; and a United Nations economic general staff, composed of experts in the art of business administration for the conduct of economic warfare and development of the world economy of the days to come.

The majority of votes on the council would be held by "the great powers"—the United States, the British Commonwealth of Nations, the Soviet Union, China, and ultimately Free France and a self-governing India, each with equal representation. Lesser belligerents would be represented equally, with their combined votes in the minority.

Court and Legislature

2. World commission of jurists, made up of legal authorities chosen by the supreme political council to prepare plans for a new world court, having jurisdiction not only over legal controversies among states but appeal jurisdiction from highest national courts for protection of fundamental rights of individuals.

3. Inter-continental congress of legislators, to draw up a world bill of rights, defining and safeguarding the elementary human freedoms everywhere, as a part of a world constitution, establishing a permanent world executive responsible to a permanent and popularly-elected world parliament, to be established as a "permanent and continuous peace conference for the rational governance of the planet."

Immediate establishment of the broad outlines of such a world government, Professor Schuman argued, would give the world a concrete declaration of the United Nations' goals in the present war.

The present succession of United Nations defeats, he maintained, "is due less to lack of courage or of arms or of resources than to lack of willingness to undertake new departures in the conduct of war and the planning of peace and to resultant lack of ability to move the peoples of the world to that measure of purposeful devotion needed for victory."

Fair Competition in Trade

In addition to the Schuman plan for an international government, the institute heard from Lewis L. Lorwin, National Resources Planning Board consultant, a suggestion for the establishment of a United Nations development authority to guide the development of the world's backward areas, an international trade commission to maintain methods of fair competition in world markets and an international commodity corporation to help expand trade at reasonable and steady prices.

Such international agencies, Mr. Lorwin said, "would help assure the working people of all countries steady employment and a chance to improve their economic position and thus arouse a new hope in peace built on secure economic foundations."

Percy E. Corbett, Professor of International Relations, McGill University, agreed that the United Nations need immediately some sort of a general planning agency. "How otherwise can we prevent the distortion and disintegration that the pressure of particular and urgent interests is likely to bring, once the compelling demands of military necessity are relaxed?" he asked.

Nations which have had long practice in self-government should set up a federal union as speedily as a constitution can be drawn up and submitted for ratification, Stringfellow Barr, President of St. John's College, told the Institute. Other nations should be admitted, he said, "when and if they can insure self-government and guarantee the freedom of the individual."

The Institute will close tonight with addresses by Walter Nash, New Zealand Minister, and Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Senate Majority Leader.

Japanese Evacuees Have Familiar Menus

Mealtime at Assembly Center Near Portland, Ore.

This group of Japanese, who have been moved from their former homes as a wartime precaution, is pictured in the mess hall of the Pacific International Livestock Exposition Building, which has been converted into living quarters. The food served in general closely follows United States Army rations, but certain Japanese dishes are available. Japanese girls wait on table and young Japanese men serve in many ways in the culinary department.

Oregon Japanese Evacuees Act Happy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—The 3,400 alien Japanese and Japanese Americans who are temporarily quartered in the renovated Pacific International Livestock Exposition pavilion just north of Portland either are happy and contented or conceal their true feelings behind a mask of cheerfulness.

That is the opinion one gains after inspecting the 22-acre evacuation center and spending most of two days visiting with the children and grandchildren of the land of the rising sun who have been moved from their homes in the military zone of Oregon for the duration of the war in the Pacific.

Conditions are not perfect. No one expects them to be in a center which is only a temporary refuge while permanent relocation areas are being prepared at Tule Lake, Calif., and possibly elsewhere.

Total Area of 22 Acres

The Portland evacuation center was converted in 10 days from what for many years had been the site of one of the nation's greatest stock shows. The camp area, all of which is behind barbed wire and patrolled by armed sentries from a United States Army military police unit, totals 22 acres. Of this, 11 acres are under one roof in the huge exposition pavilion.

The main exhibit hall in the pavilion, more than 1½ blocks in length, has become the dining room. The horse show arena has become a sports center where two basketball and two tennis or badminton courts are located on board floors.

Living quarters for the 3,400 Japanese are located in portions of the pavilion where prize cattle, sheep and other animals once pawed the earth. To prevent the odors of the past from bothering the Japanese, asphalt was laid over the earth before floors were placed.

The so-called "apartments" are far from lavish. The floors are rough, the walls are of thin plywood and are only eight feet high, leaving a gap of several feet between the top of the partitions and the pavilion roof. Each apartment is one room and resembles nothing so much as a big packing box with the top knocked out. As many as 10 persons live in a single apartment but a rigid rule of the WCCA is that there must be 50 square feet of floor space for each person in a room.

Because of the fire hazard and the need for speedy evacuation in case fire occurs, fireproof curtains are used instead of doors.

It was impossible for WCCA authorities to arrange for heat for the living quarters because of the comparatively small electrical circuits and gas mains to the building. By the time larger facilities could have been installed summer had come and the need for heat had vanished. Fuel stoves were out of the question because of the fire hazard.

Noise has bothered many in the center. The thin walls, curtained doorways and ceilingless partitions are no dampers to the cries of babies and the thump of children's running feet.

Most rooms are ill-equipped because many Japanese thought they would not be permitted to bring their own furnishings. Temporary tables, stools and cabinets have been fashioned from scrap lumber by Japanese workmen for many rooms. The beds are comfortable, according to the evacuees themselves.

A waitress commented that "we thought we would have to sleep on straw ticks on the floor but we have real beds with steel springs."

When the Japanese are transferred to their permanent centers the Army will permit them to order such furniture as they want from their effects which are now stored at government expense in Portland.

The food in the pavilion is generally approved by the Japanese themselves, although waitresses said quite often older boys say they are unable to obtain enough to eat. Boys contacted directly said they were entirely satisfied both with quantity and quality of food, however.

Diet Is on Army Basis

Food is prepared by Japanese who have cooked in some of Portland's best private clubs, hotels and restaurants under the direction of an experienced white chief steward.

Treatment of Japanese

In the war of propaganda, Japan recently radiocast a statement painting treatment of Japanese in the United States as "shocking" and of "indescribable humiliation."

To determine facts regarding actual treatment of Japanese, The Christian Science Monitor set its correspondents on the trail in heaviest zones of Japanese concentration along the Pacific Coast. Findings show "grossest exaggeration" by the Tokyo Radio. Today's article from Oregon is the eighth and last in a series.

The diet, based on regular Army rations with some variations, appears adequate from a balance standpoint except children over six years of age receive fresh milk to drink only at breakfast unless recommended in individual cases. Other beverages are available for adults and children above six. Young children can have milk three times a day.

A day's menu picked at random from those of the last month included grapefruit, cornmeal mush, scrambled eggs (soft boiled for small children) and toast for breakfast; macaroni and cheese, stewed carrots, buttered spinach, browned potatoes, lettuce salad and chocolate pudding for lunch, and sukiyaki (a meat-vegetable stew), steamed rice, Japanese pickles, canned string beans and cinnamon rolls for dinner.

Toilet and shower facilities in the evacuation center appear clean and adequate. The Japanese have worked out a rigid shower schedule in order to take full advantage of the not-too-plentiful 800 gallons of hot water.

Approximately one-third of the Japanese are employed at the center and will receive small compensation for their efforts although no pay checks have yet been issued. Unskilled laborers will receive $8 a month, skilled, $12, and professional, $16. Each single person receives $2.50 a month, each married couple $4 and each child under 16 years of age $1 in trade allowances for personal necessities whether they work or not. The average work week is 44 hours.

Some 400 Japanese from the Portland center have accepted jobs in the sugar beet fields in eastern Oregon, and nearly 200 others have accepted employment on the Tule Lake permanent relocation project. The going wage is paid on such outside work.

Recreation Well Organized

A well-organized recreational program is conducted. Regular leagues have been opened for teams of various abilities in baseball and softball. Diamonds have been laid out on the 11-acre grounds. Playground apparatus and sandboxes have been installed for children. Indoor sports such as judo (a form of jiu jitsu), boxing, tennis, badminton, basketball and others are available in rainy weather. The Multnomah County Library maintains a branch at the center.

The educational program includes a kindergarten attended by 120 pre-school tots, an elementary school in which 376 children are enrolled, a high school with 500 students and adult education classes ranging from Americanism to embroidery.

Worship services are conducted regularly by five Buddhist priests and several Protestant ministers who are evacuees and by a Roman Catholic priest from a Portland parish.

Emil Sandquist, Administrator, is assisted in the supervision and government of the center by an advisory board composed of former leaders of Japanese communities who now are in the center. Complaints are taken by Japanese to the advisory board which then "threshes" the matter out with Mr. Sandquist and his staff.

All the Japanese in the center have high regard for the administration.

George Nakashima, brother of the author of a New Republic article which criticized conditions at another camp, in Puyallup, Wash., and himself a designer of homes for a prominent Portland architect prior to his internment, said he felt there was no general complaint about conditions at the center except for the noise and lack of privacy but said he considered the evacuation "a lot of foolishness." He pointed out that nearly all the Japanese had been producers but now had become "unwilling parasites" at a time when producers are needed for the war effort. But the Army is taking no chances just now with possible "fifth column" activity along this vital coast.

Bahr Alone Deserted U. S., Duggan Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 11—Herbert Karl Friedrich Bahr, now facing swift prosecution as a Nazi spy following arrest by Federal agents aboard the steamship Drottningholm, of the Swedish-American Line, was the only American sent abroad by the Institute of International Education ever to turn against his native land, according to Dr. Stephen Duggan, Institute Director.

Explaining the Institute's relations with Mr. Bahr, who went to Germany on a fellowship arranged by the Institute, Dr. Duggan told reporters last night that with the expiration of the fellowship on July 1, 1939, the Institute considered its responsibilities to him at an end.

The reports which Mr. Bahr was required to send home semiannually while studying at the Technische Hochschule were quite in order, he added, and when the Institute did not hear from him after that date, nothing was thought of it, because the settled policy had been to encourage students to stay on, if invited, at the expiration of their scholarship.

Dr. Duggan disclosed that Mr. Bahr, who was born in Germany, was the exception in that scholarships were usually granted to native-born Americans, but he said the young Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute graduate had fulfilled all the fellowship requirements "admirably." His scholastic standing was especially high, and the three letters of recommendation required from persons knowing the candidate were entirely adequate, being furnished by Rensselaer professors. He added that the technical college had nominated Mr. Bahr for a scholarship because of his brilliant record.

The Institute of International Education was founded in 1919 with Elihu Root and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, as its two sponsors. Supported by the Carnegie Corporation, it has laobred to increase understanding between nations through educational and cultural exchanges. Three thousand students were exchanged between the United States and foreign nations under its auspices up to 1930, as well as numerous professors.

Dr. Duggan said that since 1938 Mr. Bahr was the only American student who had stayed on in Germany or other Axis nations after expiration of their fellowships. Granting of fellowships has been largely curtailed by the war, with the exception of those to South America.

Another Charge?

NEWARK, N. J., July 11 (AP)—A Federal Grand Jury will be asked to indict Herbert Karl Friedrich Bahr on a charge of violating the Espionage Law which carries with it the capital penalty or imprisonment up to 30 years.

Attorney General Francis Biddle said in Washington yesterday that in addition it was possible that another indictment would be sought under the general conspiracy law against the exchange student accused by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of being a Nazi spy. The conspiracy count, which covers unlawful acquisition and use of information affecting national defense, provides imprisonment terms for not more than two years and fines of not more than $10,000.

Mr. Bahr was arraigned yesterday before Judge William F. Smith in New Jersey District Court and held without bail until the Grand Jury acts on his case when it reconvenes Tuesday.

Blueprint of Base

MIAMI, Fla., July 11 (AP)—R. G. Danner, special agent in charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation Office here, announced yesterday the arrest of a man listed as Walter D. Gustafson, of Minneapolis, on a charge of attempting to bring into the United States a confidential blueprint of a Caribbean army air base.

Mr. Danner said a blueprint was found concealed on Mr. Gustafson's person by customs agents at the Pan American airport here July 7. Mr. Gustafson, Mr. Danner said, had been employed by the construction company which was building the base. He was en route home at the time of the arrest.

At a hearing before U. S. Commissioner R. E. Davis Mr. Gustafson pleaded innocence. Bond was set at $5,000 pending another hearing later.

Mexico Officially Declares It Needs No Outside Defense Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Mexico's confidence in its ability to defend itself without benefit of outside assistance is reflected in a firm statement issued by the Chief of the Presidential General Staff, Gen. Salvador S. Sanchez, which declares that the Government is not only fully capable of taking care of its problems of vigilance and defense, but is doing all in its power toward this end.

The statement is considered significant here as an outspoken definition of Mexico's position with regard to military collaboration with other countries, particularly with the United States, and because it discloses the jealous regard with which the Republic is protecting its sovereignty in the matter of self-defense.

It is generally recognized that a keystone in the good relations between the United States and Mexico has been the latter's expectation that its capacities and rights in this regard would be respected by Washington, an expectation implicitly understood and accepted by both countries.

Because of this understanding military co-operation between the two countries has been moving smoothly. Liaison operations at the border have included joint blackout practices in frontier cities. Liaison officers from both armies are stationed on both sides of the border. In Washington the four-man Joint Defense Council of Mexican and U. S. military experts are in constant collaboration on matters of joint defense.

The Government has worked to consolidate its powers in national defense, civil defense and for control of Axis nationals. While its war emphasis is to be on production rather than on belligerent action, it has declared that its "politica de guerra" is to maintain a force of first line capacity which could handle any situation of attack. Reorganization of armed forces and acquisition of military equipment, partly under lend-lease aid from the United States, are included in defense plans.

A civil defense program has been worked out by the Presidential General Staff and submitted to the President for ratification. It includes provisions for organization of regional defense committees and for standard practices in "blackout" tryouts and air-raid rehearsals. Many such committees already exist in different States, it is reported, and at least eight military zones have made local experiments in "blackout" practices. With the new program, these will become general throughout the Republic, it is said, and will be under Federal authorization.

Measures are being taken to protect railways, highways, public utilities and other public properties. An official decree from the Economy Secretary has laid down rules for protecting electrical power plants and installations from sabotage. These provide for special vigilance over hydraulic and electrical plants, prohibition of unauthorized persons on the properties of such plants or of giving of information useful for sabotage to any not holding proper credentials.

Military guards are attached to trains, it is reported, and the registration of all workers in the petroleum fields is said to have begun some time ago. Each worker will receive an identification card without which he cannot enter the oil fields or refineries. The petroleum fields have been considered particularly vulnerable to sabotage, and many critics of the Government have said that insufficient precautions were being taken.

A presidential decree has taken under governmental supervision telephone lines in the Pacific military zone, specifically the Huatabampo-Navojoa-Nogales and Mazatlan-Navojoa lines. The disposition is said to be based on the military necessity of having an exclusive line in this region to contact immediately all population near the West Coast and frontier area. The lines are not expropriated, the decree explains, only occupied, for which the Government will pay indemnization.

Fly Ocean 5 Times In 9-Day Period

LONDON, July 11 (AP)—The Air Ministry news service reported today that two Americans and two Canadians had crossed the Atlantic five times in nine days in a Consolidated "Liberator" plane on the Montreal-Britain run.

They are Capt. Fortune A. Dugan, of New Orleans, pilot; Capt. Ralph E. Adama, of Emery, Texas, co-pilot; Radio Officer James R. Fraser, of Charlottetown, P. E. I.; and Flight Engineer Arthur F. Ryan, of Toronto.

Pilot Dugan and his crew usually deliver American-built bombers to Britain, but on these flights they took Government-sponsored passengers and urgently needed war materials to Britain and brought ferry crews back to Canada.

Slightly Worn and Discarded Shoes Brought Out of Closets for Repair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—There aren't very many shoes being shoved into the back of the closet or discarded simply because they are "slightly worn" or out of style these days. Instead, Americans are taking them to the corner shoe repair man in greater numbers than ever before for new soles and heels and other repairs in order to make them last longer and to save leather for the fighting forces.

With the public becoming more and more conservation minded, shoe repair business has reached an all-time peak during recent months, it was reported at the convention of the National Leather and Shoe Finders Association here. This association, made up of firms which supply the nation's shoe repairmen, reported that for the first quarter of this year shoe repair business showed an increase of 25.5 per cent and that figures for the second quarter were expected to be even larger.

People now realize, officials point out, that leather has also become a strategic war material and that if they want to help the war effort they must make their shoes last longer and must not waste leather. It used to be that people, and women in particular, just had their street shoes or "second best" shoes repaired. Now they also bring in their dress shoes, their pumps, sandals, and party slippers, which they want "made like new again." As a result shoe repairmen have invented a new invisible half sole which is applied with a cemented shank. Heavy work shoes, being worn by workers in defense factories, also account for a share of the increase. So called "powder shoes" worn by workers in powder and shell plants have created a specialized business since they must be repaired without tacks, wire, or metal of any kind.

At the same time the shoe repairers are having more business, they are also faced with problems of increasing shortages of supplies. All heavy sole leather goes for military and lend-lease purposes, so they must use other grades. Metal strips, tips, and shanks are growing scarcer and scarcer, they must use nails, tacks, and wire frugally, and are facing increasing restrictions and limitations in the use of latex and rubber cements. They still have rubber heels, but all are made of reclaimed rubber.

Elected to Commons

WINDSOR, England, July 10 (AP)—Capt. C. E. Mott-Radclyffe was elected to the House of Commons from the Windsor District as the Government's candidate, breaking a string of four bye-elections in which Independents were victorious.

Supported by Prime Minister Churchill and other leaders of Britain's major political parties, Captain Mott-Radclyffe defeated Second Lieutenant William Douglas-Home, Independent, 9,537 votes to 6,817.

Annabella Becomes Citizen

LOS ANGELES, July 11 (AP)—Actress Annabella, wife of Tyrone Power, won American citizenship in a Federal Court hearing.

"This is the happiest moment of my life," she smiled.

Born Annabella Susan Charpentier in Paris, she came to this country in 1937 on a movie contract.

Advice Is Given 'Stay-at-Homes'

CHICAGO, July 11 (AP)—Advice to the men who stay at home: act as foster fathers and give companionship and guidance to the sons of the men who are in uniform.

This recommendation was made yesterday by the General Board of Lay Activities of the Methodist Church, which met here with the lay leaders of the 114 Methodist conferences.

The laymen also contended that church services don't need to be curtailed just because many ministers now are chaplains and workers in the United Service Organizations and similar groups.

Each community, it was pointed out, has a supply of civilians who enjoy talking in public. The Methodist committee suggested that sermons be prepared in advance and distributed to men who would be glad to read them from the pulpit when the minister is absent.

Other suggestions: That the Methodist colleges give formal training for lay leadership in church congregations, that ministers be guaranteed minimum salaries, and that the church plan now to give aid to returning soldiers after the war.

Norfolk Arrests In Navy Contracts

NORFOLK, Va., July 11 (AP)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation has announced the arrest of three Norfolk businessmen, charged with irregularities in the performance of contracts to supply provisions to the Navy.

C. E. Hennrich, F. B. I. special agent in charge of the Norfolk office, identified the three as C. A. Roberts, owner of a seafood concern; Thomas Spicuzza, owner of a fruit company, and Marvin Lee Brangan, Vice-President of a produce company.

Mr. Roberts was charged with violation of the United States code; Mr. Spicuzza with offering a bribe for influencing decision of Government officials in connection with foodstuff supplies for the Navy, and Mr. Brangan with offering bribes in an effort to obtain additional business with the Government for his company.

All pleaded innocent this afternoon before United States Commissioner Harry Brinkley, who continued the hearing to July 24 and fixed bond at $2,500 each.

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Bloch Leading Symphony on Air–Boston Free French Bastille Day

Bloch to Conduct Symphony Program on Radio Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Alexander Bloch will be guest conductor of the Summer Symphony program tonight. The concert opens with Samuel Barber's Adagio for Strings; Haydn's Symphony in G major, No. 88, and Liszt's "Les Preludes," BLUE-WHDH, 9 p. m.

Thomas L. Thomas, baritone, is guest soloist of "America Loves a Melody." Mr. Thomas and Marion Claire will sing a group of Gershwin's songs, and Selwin S. Schwartz of Chicago will read his poem, "Sam Citizen," MBS-WNAC, 9 p. m.

Sir Owen Dixon, Australian Minister to the United States, will deliver "A Message From Down Under," NBC-WBZ, 5:30 p. m.

Sunday

Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, a member of the Social Security Board, Washington, will speak on "Women's Opportunities for War Jobs," in "Womanpower," a program dramatizing woman's part in the war, CBS-WEEI, 12:15 p. m.

Stern Park Gardens, Ill., will be renamed Lidice in memory of the Czechoslovakian town destroyed by the Germans. Wendell Willkie and Col. Vladimir Hurban, Czechoslovakian Minister to the United States, will speak. There will be a musical program of Czechoslovakian music, NBC-WBZ, 5:30 p. m.

Jerome Kern's score for the moving picture "Gay Senorita" will have its radio premiere on the André Kostelanetz program. Mr. Kern, Rita Hayworth, and Fred Astaire, stars in the film, will speak from Hollywood. Joan Edwards and Kenny Baker will sing selections from the picture, CBS-WEEI, 4:30 p. m.

Eileen Farrell, soprano, will be soloist with the Columbia Broadcasting Symphony, in a program of Wagner's music. Miss Farrell will sing "Liebestod," from "Tristan and Isolde." Howard Barlow will conduct the orchestra in the Prelude to "Lohengrin," the Bacchanale from "Tannhäuser," Siegfried's "Rhine Journey," from "Götterdämmerung," and the Preludes to the first and third acts of "Tristan and Isolde," CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

"Russia and the War" will be the topic of "Reviewing Stand" (auspices of Northwestern University). The speakers will be Dr. Gerhard Schacher, author and former European news correspondent; Lieut.-Commander Charles S. Seely, U. S. Navy, retired; and Tracy E. Strevey, acting chairman of the history department, Northwestern University. They will discuss the significance of the pacts between the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States. MBS, 11 a. m., WNAC, by recording, 4 p. m.

"Is the Attitude of the Press Toward Congress Unfair?", will be debated in "American Forum of the Air," by Congressmen Harry R. Sheppard, of California, and F. Edward Herbert, of Louisiana, who will defend Congress; and Ray Tucker and Kenneth Crawford, Washington correspondents who will represent the press, MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

Helen Hayes will be heard as Housewife and Mother in Stephen Vincent Benét's dramatized series of letters to "Dear Adolf," NBC, 5 p. m., WBZ, by recording, 5:15 p. m.

"Crisis in Shipping" will be analyzed in University of Chicago Round Table. The speakers will be Charles C. Colby, advisor to the Government on shipping, and professor of geography, University of Chicago; William H. Spence, Dean of the School of Business at the University, and Leo M. Cherne, executive secretary of the Research Institute of America, NBC-WBZ, 2:30 p. m.

Volney Hurd

Whose daily broadcasts of news from The Christian Science Monitor are part of the daily schedule from the international headquarters of short-wave radio station WRUL. This station, known the world over as the Boston station, is in the process of raising a special fund of $16,000 to defray costs of purchasing the new Commonwealth Avenue headquarters and to convert the fine residence to a completely modern and unusual broadcasting station.

France Forever Group Rallying —Dorothy Thompson to Speak

France Forever, the Free French organization in Boston, will celebrate Bastille Day and the 150th anniversary of the Marseillaise Tuesday evening, July 14, at New England Mutual Hall. It is expected to be the biggest rallying of de Gaulle sympathizers yet held in New England.

Dorothy Thompson, journalist and radio news commentator, will be chief speaker, and Marianne Lorraine, French diseuse and "one-woman theater," will give numbers in both French and English.

Platform guests who have been invited include Gov. Leverett Saltonstall; Mayor Maurice J. Tobin; Hugh Alexander Ford, Consul General for Great Britain; George H. Toole, Consul for Belgium and Luxemburg; Theo K. Hebert, acting Netherlands Consul; Bjarne Ursin, Norwegian Consul; Theodore Von Rosenvinge, Danish Consul; Alexis S. Liatis, Consul for Greece; Dr. Ildefonso Falcao, Brazilian Consul; Constantin Fotitch, Yugoslav Minister and the Czechoslovak and Polish Consuls General from New York.

Prof. Gilbert Chinard of Princeton University will preside, and a dramatic sketch of the birth of the French national anthem has been prepared by René de Messières and Marston Balch, President and Vice-President respectively of France Forever.

Summer Plays Next Week

Massachusetts

Andover—Memorial Auditorium, Ann Mason in "Meet the Wife," Monday only.

Boston—New England Repertory Company at the Playhouse in Joy Street, "Criminal-at-Large," beginning Wednesday.

Cambridge — Cambridge Summer Theater at Brattle Hall, "The Dark Tower," with Gloria Stuart.

Chatham — Monomoy Theater, "The Far-Off Hills," beginning Wednesday.

Dennis—Cape Playhouse, Ruth Chatterton and Ralph Forbes in "Rebound."

Fitchburg—Lake Whalom Theater, Ann Mason in "Meet the Wife," beginning Tuesday.

Holyoke — Valley Players at Mountain Park Casino in "Yes, My Darling Daughter."

Rockport—Forbes Theater in "Holiday," beginning Wednesday.

Maine

Boothbay—Boothbay Playhouse in "By Invitation Only," new play, beginning Wednesday.

Ogunquit—Colony Theater, "Letters to Lucerne," beginning Thursday.

Peaks Island—Greenwood Playhouse, "Night Must Fall," beginning Wednesday.

New Hampshire

New London — New London Players at Barn Playhouse in "Pigeons and People," beginning Thursday, July 16.

Peterborough — Peterborough Players in "Jason," beginning Thursday, July 16.

Rhode Island

Providence — Playhouse, Ruth Chatterton and Ralph Forbes in "Private Lives."

Connecticut

Ivoryton — Playhouse, "Sailor Beware," beginning Tuesday.

Stony Creek—Stony Creek Summer Theater, "Playboy of the Western World."

Today's FM Programs

WRUL, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Viennese Ensemble.
3:30 p. m.—"Campus Capers"; variety show.
4:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Edwin Le Mar, Organ.
5:30 p. m.—South American Way.
5:45 p. m.—Jack and Hall.
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Mandolettes.
6:45 p. m.—Three Suns Trio.
7:00 p. m.—News; Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Ben Klassen, Tenor.
8:30 p. m.—Your War.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

WABI, Bangor (44.5mc), and WRUL, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.5mc)

2:00 p. m.—Boston Red Sox-Detroit baseball game.
4:00 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—Don Bresee's Orchestra.
4:45 p. m.—Sports Comments.
5:00 p. m.—Dancers' Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Roundup.
6:30 p. m.—Sports Hunt, commentator.
7:00 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Music; Dick Kuhn's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—"Confidentially Yours."
8:00 p. m.—"Weekly Visit to the American Eagle Club in London."
8:30 p. m.—"California Melodies"; Vocalist; Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—"America Loves a Melody."
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—"Tropical Serenade," with Don Arres, tenor; orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—Dick Robertson's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Mischa Alpert's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Leonard Keller's Orchestra.

For Sunday, July 12

WRUL, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; organ recital.
3:15 p. m.—Edwin Le Mar Trio.
3:30 p. m.—The Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—"We Believe."
5:00 p. m.—News; organ recital.
5:15 p. m.—Eddie Dean, tenor.
5:30 p. m.—Charles Dante's Orchestra.
5:45 p. m.—Religious Program.
6:00 p. m.—Viennese Concert Ensemble.
6:30 p. m.—News; Hawaiian Serenade.
7:15 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Robert Hayes, tenor.
7:45 p. m.—Strings quartet.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Symphonic Strings."
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

WABI, Bangor (44.5mc), and WRUL, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.5mc)

3:30 p. m.—Sidney Davidson, Army-Navy Union.
4:00 p. m.—Reviewing Stand, auspices of Northwestern University; Music.
4:30 p. m.—Young People's Church of the Air.
5:00 p. m.—"I Hear America Singing."
5:30 p. m.—Popular Melodies.
5:45 p. m.—Marine Corps Show.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Overseas Report; Press Monologue; Cairo, Australia.
6:30 p. m.—"Nobody's Children."
7:00 p. m.—Voice of Prophecy.
7:30 p. m.—The Stars and Stripes in Britain.
8:00 p. m.—American Forum of the Air.
8:45 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:00 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:30 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—W. A. O'Carroll from Australia.
10:35 p. m.—Musical Interlude.
10:30 p. m.—"This Is Our Enemy."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dahee Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Recorded "Answering You."

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, or 11.73mc

6:15 p. m.—Allan Courtner's Orchestra.
6:45 p. m.—For Norwegian sailors.
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Music and Features (Czech and Slovak).
7:30 p. m.—Program for Netherlands West Indies and Dutch sailors.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

For Sunday, June 28

WRUL, 9.70mc, 11.73mc, 6.04mc

2:00 p. m.—"United Nations Speak."
2:30 p. m.—"The Fight for a Free World."

For Sunday, June 28

3:00 p. m.—Norwegian Goodwill Program.
4:00 p. m.—Albanian Goodwill Program.
5:00 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
6:00 p. m.—Lutheran Service in English, German, and Scandinavian.
7:30 p. m.—"The Vagabond Traveler."
8:00 p. m.—Devotional Program.
8:30 p. m.—For Servicemen Overseas.

WRUL, 11.87mc (25.26m)

6:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
7:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
8:00 p. m.—English Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
10:00 p. m.—English.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:30 p. m.—English Period. RKE. 9.1 mcs., 32.9 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—War Review; H. C. Fearnley, Gen. 9.58 mcs., 31.3 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—News. GRC. 9.58 mcs., 31.3 m.

London—9:00 p. m.—Weekly Visit to the American Eagle Club. GRC. 9.58 mcs., 31.3 m.; GRO. 11.68 mcs., 25.6 m.

Moscow—9:30 p. m.—News in English. RKE. 9.1 mcs., 32.9 m.

Melbourne—9:30 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (Pacific War Time) VLQ7. 15.29 mcs., 19.7 m.

Sydney—9:30 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (Pacific War Time) VLQ6. 11.87 mcs., 25.3 m.

London—10:30 p. m.—"The Voice of the Nazi"; GRC, 9.58 mcs., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 mcs., 25.6 m.

Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—"Hollywood Rhapsody." TGWA, 6.06 mcs., 31.3 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—Newsreel. GRC, 9.58 mcs., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 mcs., 25.6 m.

For Sunday, July 12

London—6:30 p. m.—"Radio Children." GRC, 9.58 mcs., 31.3 m.

Moscow—6:30 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 9.1 mcs., 32.9 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—Meet the People of Britain. GRC, 9.58 mcs., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 mcs., 25.6 m.

Guatemala—8:00 p. m.—Band Concert. TGWA, 6.06 mcs., 31 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Bridgebuilders. GRC, 9.58 mcs., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 mcs., 25.6 m.

Moscow—8:30 p. m.—Commonsin English. RKE, 9.1 mcs., 32.9 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Church Service. GSC, 9.58 mcs., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 mcs., 25.6 m.

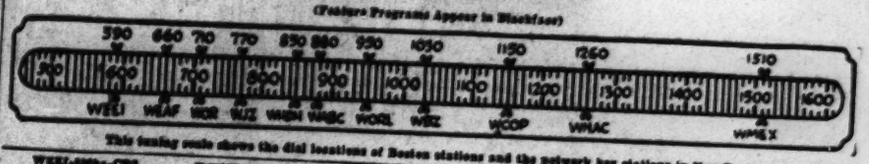
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 6.06 mcs., 31 m.

London—11:15 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58 mcs., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 mcs., 25.6 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-890kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
12:00	Theater of Today;	News Service	News; Music at Noon	Army-Navy Parade;	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Agnes Moorehead	Jerry O'Leary's Quiz	Consumer's Time	variety show; orchestra	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:30	"Stars Over Hollywood"; drama	National Farm and Home Hour	News Service	Civilian Defense; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45			Terrace Room Ensemble	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	News Service	Vincent Lopez Orchestra		News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Radio Bulletin	Uncle Sam Speaking	Joseph Gallichio's Or.	Press Roundup; Sports	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Science Adventures	Al and Lee Reiser, piano	vocalist	Dramatization	Margaret Janis, songs
1:45	Symphonettes	Joan Brooks, songs	"Mother Goose"		Short Story Editor
2:00	News; "Of Men and Books";	Fantasy in Melody	News Service	"Coast Guard on Guard"	Dramatization
2:15	interview.	Dance Music	United States Marine	Rudy Bundy's Orch.	Victory Program
2:30	United We Stand.	Air Express Music	Band	Baseball Interviews	Victory Program
2:45	United We Stand.	Fishermen's News	Matinee in Rhythm	Boston Red Sox-Detroit baseball game	Organ Recital
3:00	Buffalo Serenade	Royal Canadian Air	Matinee in Rhythm	Tigers baseball game	News reports
3:15	Buffalo Serenade	Force Band	Adventures in Research.	Boston Red Sox-Detroit baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	F. O. B. Detroit.	Dance music	Dance orchestra	Boston Red Sox-Detroit baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	F. O. B. Detroit.	Organ music	Campus Capers		Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	"Hello from Hawaii";	News Service	Campus Capers; News		Talk: Afternoon Rhapsody
4:15	variety show; News	Air Express Music	Pan American Holiday	Tiny Hill's Orchestra	Dance Matinee; records.
4:30	Sports Comments	Club Matinee; variety	Pan American Holiday	Orchestra; Music	Dance Matinee; records.
4:45	Sports Comments	Club Matinee; News	Golden Melodies	Lou Breese's Orch.	Dance Matinee; records.
5:00	Matinee at Meadow-	Music for Young Americans	Golden Melodies	Sports Comments	Dance Matinee; records.
5:15	brook; Stan Kenton's Orchestra	Music for Y'rs America'ns	NBC Orchestra	Claude Thornhill's Orch.	Dance Matinee; records.
5:30			NBC Orchestra	Claude Thornhill's Orch.	Sports; Music
5:45			Sir Owen Dixon	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music
6:00	News comments	News; Sports Reporter	"Symphony in Swing"	Sports Matinee	News reports
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	News; War News	News; Sports Reporter		
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Songs and Variety	Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Baseball Scores; Sports.
6:45	The World Today	Edward Tomlinson, talk	Sports Digest; Music	Sports Roundup; Sports	News; Talk
7:00	People's Platform	The Voice of Israel	News Review	Dramatization	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:15	People's Platform	The Voice of Israel			Sports reports
7:30	"Calling Pan Americans"; recording	Civic Production Program	"Noah Webster Says"; McGarrity's Quiz	Press Roundup; Sports	
7:45		Dance orchestra	"Musicana"; concert		March to Victory
8:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"The Green Hornet";	"Musicana"; concert	"Confidentially Yours"	Music; News
8:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	mystery drama		Dance orchestra.	Memories in Melody
8:30	"Hobby Lobby";	Swap Night	"Keeping Up With Rosemary"; sketch	Visit to American Eagle Club, London	Treasury Star Parade
8:45	Elman, m. c.; News	Swap Night	Paul Martin's Orchestra	"California Melodies"	Rhythm Ramblers
9:00	"Your Hit Parade"	Summer Symphony; Alexander Bloch, conductor.	Paul Martin's Orchestra	"California Melodies"	George Gershwin Memorial
9:15	Mark Warnow's Orch.; vocalists	Summer Symphony	National Barn Dance;		
9:30	"Saturday Night	James MacDonald, News.	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	"America Loves a Melody";	Pages From the Classical Album
9:45			Grant Park Concert	Marion Claire;	
10:00	Serenade"; music	Bob Ripley's "Believe It	Grant Park Concert	Thomas L. Thomas;	Pages From the Classical Album
10:15	Talks	or Not"	R. F. Haltenhorn	chorus; orch.; speaker.	
10:30	Rideout; D'ree Time	"Rag Party"; variety	"Labor for Victory"; talks		Five Star News
10:45	News; Sports		Ted Steele's Studio Club.	John B. Hughes, News	Pete Herman's Orchestra
11:00	News; G. F. Elliott.	Dance orchestra	Ted Steele's Studio Club.	Tropical Serenade; musical program	Artie Shaw's Orchestra.
11:15	Jack Edwards' Orch.	News Service	News; Sports Reporter	Dick Robertson's Orch.	Ray Kyser's Orchestra.
11:30	Dick Jurgens' Orch.	Fishermen's Program	Nelson Olmstead; stories	News Service	Harry James' Orch.
11:45	Dick Jurgens' Orch.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Organ music	Dance orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.
		News Service	Dance orchestra	Dance orchestra	Day's End: music
			Dance orchestra	Dance orchestra	Day's End: News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-890kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
8:00	News; Louise Williams, organ	News Service	News; Organ Recital	Radio Carollers	
8:15	Uncle Elmer's Song Circle	Religious program	News Service	Radio Carollers	
8:30		Religious program	NBC String Quartet	Petite Musicale	Radio orchestra
8:45		Religious program		News Service	News reports
9:00	News of the World	Religious program	World News Roundup		
9:15	Religious program	Variety Program Samuel	Church School of Air	Sunday Morning Serenade	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:30	Dramatization	Pfaher, conductor	"Words and Music"		Religious service
9:45	Gypsy Caravan	Variety program		Sunday Morning Serenade	Religious service
10:00	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties	"Words and Music"		Religious service
10:15	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties	"Highlights of the Bible"	Uncle Bob children's program	Religious service
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	Religious services	"Highlights of the Bible"		"Music in the Modern Manner"
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	Religious services	"Thrilling Stories"		Gilbert and Sullivan
11:00	News; "Everybody's Church"; great	Religious services	Recorded music	Southland Echoes; choir	Operetta
11:15		Religious services	News; Music	Services, Cathedral Church of St. Paul	Gilbert and Sullivan Operettas
11:30	Invitation to Learning; guests	Religious services	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Services, Cathedral Church of St. Paul	Gilbert & Sullivan Oper.
11:45		Religious services	News Service		News reports
12:00	News Service	News Service	"Commando Mary"; thru	"Sunday Down South"; orchestra; vocalists	"Romances in Music"
12:15	"Womanpower"	First Piano Quartet	Newsroom of the Air	Don Reid's Orchestra.	Italian Melodies
12:30	Salt Lake City Tabernacle Choir	Music Hall; Symphony Orchestra; soloists	Network program	"Symphonietta"	Short Story Editor
12:45			"Peoples' Robt. St. John interviews	"Symphonietta"	
1:00	Twenty-second Letter; drama	Music Hall; Symphony Orchestra; soloists	Silver Strings	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour; Ruby Cowdahy's Orchestra and Morris Goldberg; Rabbi Joseph S. Shubow
1:15			Modern Music	Dance orchestra	
1:30	News; "Green Valley, U. S. A."; drama	Cavalcade of Song	News Service	Religious program	
1:45		Cavalcade of Song		Religious program	
2:00	Spirit of '42	Cavalcade of Song	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	"Old-Fashioned Revival Hour"; speaker	Drama Shop
2:15	Spirit of '42	Cavalcade of Song	Sammy Kaye's Serenade		Drama Shop
2:30	St. Louis Municipal Opera; News	Show of Yesterday and Today; music-drama	Round Table Discussion	"Old-Fashioned Revival Hour"; speaker	Christian Science Program; talk; music
2:45			Round Table Discussion		
3:00	Columbia Broadcasting Symphony;	News Service	Music for Neighbors	Dance orchestra	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15		Poetry and organ	Upon Close, talk	Studio speakers	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	Howard Barlow, conductor	News Review	"The Army Hour"; drama;	Silver Strings	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45		News Review	speakers; band; choir	Dance orchestra	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00	Columbia Broadcasting Symphony;	Religious program	"The Army Hour"; drama;	"Reviewing Stand"; auspices Northwestern Un.	Religious program
4:15		Religious program	reports; speakers	Young People's Church of the Air	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz;	Army-Navy game;	"We Believe"; orchestra;		Student Radio Club
4:45	Dr. Kenny Baker	Joe Rines' Orchestra	choir; soloists		Student Radio Club
5:00	Family Hour; F.	Moylan Sisters, songs	News; Musicals	"I Hear America Singing"	Dance Matinee
5:15	Rhodes, soprano; D.	Olivia Santora, songs	"Dear Adele"; drama	"I Hear America Singing"	Dance Matinee
5:30	Taylor; m. c.; chorus	"Allas John Freedom"	"Ladies Returned";	Marine Corps Show;	Dance Matinee
5:45	Wm. Shirer's News	matic sketch	war adventure drama	chorus; orchestra	Sports Comments
6:00	Edward R. Murrow	Religious program	News; Sports		The Concert Hour
6:15	Sunday Serenade	Religious program	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Wythe Williams, News	The Concert Hour
6:30	"Melody Ranch";	Terry O'Toole; variety	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Overseas Report	Sports News
6:45	Gene Autry; music	show	News Commentator	News Service	Irish Melodies
7:00	Robert P. Wagner	News; Baseball results	"Let's Be Neighbors"	Baseball News	Religious program
7:15	Lou Holtz, comedy;	Band Music	Edna Mae Oliver in "Josephine Tuttle"; comedy		Religious program
7:30	"We, the People, at War"; interviews	"Quiz Kids"; Joe Kelley, m. c.	"Bandwagon"; Bob Armstrong's Orchestra	Religious program	"Uncle Bill"; talk
7:45				"Stars and Stripes in Britain"	"Uncle Bill"; talk
8:00	World News	Earl Godwin, News	"Star-Spangled Theater" with Walter O'Keefe	American Forum of the Air	Central Baptist Church of Quincy, Rev. Frank C. Haageman
8:15	World News	Al & Lee Reiser, piano			
8:30	"Crime Doctor"; drama; News	Inner Sanctum Mystery; dramatic sketch	"One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch	American Forum of the Air; Gabriel Heatter, news	Central Baptist Church; Classical Album
8:45					Classical Album
9:00	Mischa, the Magnificent; comedy.	Wallace Wimbell	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round; musicale	Concert Hall	Old-Fashioned Revival Hour
9:15		The Parker Family		Concert Hall	
9:30	Star Theater; Jane	Hollywood Reporter	American Album of Familiar Music	Concert Hall	Attila Zoller
9:45	Froman; or.; songs	Jesters; Diane Courtney		Concert Hall	
10:00	"Take It or Leave It"; quiz program.	"Good Will Hour"; John J. Anthony, director	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl Orchestra; guest soloist	John B. Hughes, News	Old-Fashioned Revival Hour
10:15				Talk from Sidney	
10:30	News; Defense	"Good Will Hour"; John J. Anthony, director	Talk from Sidney	They, Too, Liked Music	They, Too, Liked Music
10:45	Dance Time		Religious program	"This Is Our Enemy";	Pages From the Classical Album
11:00	News; Analysis	News; Orchestra		News Service	News report
11:15	Report to Nation	Dance orchestra	News Commentators	Dance orchestra	Five Star News
11:30	Report to Nation	Dance orchestra	"Behind the Headlines"	Dance orchestra	Pete Herman's Orchestra
11:45	Dance orchestra	Dance orchestra	Author's Playhouse dramatizations	"Answering You"; British Govt. Officials Program	Artie Shaw's Orchestra.
					Ray Kyser's Orchestra.
					Day's End: music
					Day's End: News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-890kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
11:00	Clara-Lu-'n'-Em	"Second Husband";	"Road of Life"; sketch.	N. E. Cupboard	Talk; Dance orchestra
11:15	News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill";	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Australian News	Organ Recital
11:30	"Right Neighbors";	John's Other Wife; sk.	"Against the Storm"; sk.	Yankee House Party	Dance orchestra
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"David Harum"; sketch.	Yankee House Party	News reports
12:00	Kate Smith; talk	News Service	News; Russ and Strum.	Boake Carter, News.	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Quiz Show	Judy and Jane; sketch.	Organ recital	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:30	"Helen Trent";	National Farm and Home	News Service	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melody
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday";	Hour	Terrace Ensemble	"Orchid"	Italian Melody
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	War Commentary	Home Forum. Talk	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Serial drama.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Treasury Star Parade	Marjorie Mills Hour	Musical Mailbox
1:30	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	"Summer Serenade"; soloists; organ	"Sweetheart in Melody"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Margaret Janis, songs
1:45	"The Goldbergs"; sk.		News Service	Cedric Foster, News	Dramatization
2:00	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	"Light of the World";	Musical Roundup	Victory Program
2:15	Serial drama	Dance music	"Lonely Women"; sketch	Musical Roundup; News.	Leatherneck Parade
2:30	We Love and Learn	Air Express Music	"Guiding Light"; sketch	Sports Comments	Organ Recital
2:45	Pepp'r Young's Fam	Fishermen's Program	Hymn Recital	Marching Along	News reports
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"Presents Presents"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Telegraphic baseball reports; Detroit at New York	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News Comment	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.		Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	News; Hollywood	Dance music	"Pepper Young's Family"		Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	"The Family Front"	15 Minutes from Midway	"Right to Happiness"		Talk: Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	"Jack Wagon"	News Service	"Backstage Wife";	Telegraphic baseball reports; Detroit at New York	Dance Matinee
4:15	Victory at Home	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; drama.		Dance Matinee
4:30	Spotlight on Asia	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Detroit-New York baseball game	Dance Matinee
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"		Dance Matinee
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Bother, sonny	When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15	Beth Bernie; music	Adventures of Sea Hound	"Portia Faces Life";	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:30	O'Clock Follies	"Flying Patrol";	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music
5:45		Cowboy songs	Salon Serenade	Sports Comment	News; Defense talk
6:00	News Reporter	News; Sports	News; Sports	News Service	Sports results
6:15	Heddo Mopper	News; War News	Mark Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Music; Talk
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Variety Show	Sports; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports results; Music	Sports program
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Major Hoopla"; sketch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr. News	
7:15	J. Wesley; Music	"Major Hoopla"	News of the World	Date With a Diva;	March to Victory
7:30	Vaughn Monroe's	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	Chaal Guard Band.	"Red Ryder"; drama	Richard Salinger; news.
7:45	Orchestra		News Commentator	"Red Ryder"; drama	Anita Boyer
8:00	"Vox Pop"; quiz	Earl Godwin; news.	Cavalcade of America	Bring Up the News";	Josephine Cambria, songs
8:15	"Vox Pop"; quiz	Lum 'n' Abner	Cavalcade of America	Round'ble: Mayor Tobin	Fritz Kreisler's Music
8:30	"Can We Revue";	"Fun or Fake"; quiz	Vivian della Chiesa;	Round Table; "Salvage"	Round Table; "Salvage"
8:45	music; News	"Fun or Fake"; quiz	Alfred Wallenstein's Or.	"Adventures of Bulldog Drummond"; S. Griegg	WMEX Drama; Hearts in Drama
9:00	Theater; Ethel	Goldman Band Concert	"Great Artists"; Grace	Gabriel Heatter, news.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	Lamarr, Robert	Goldman Band Concert	Moore; orchestra	News Service	
9:30	Young, in "F. M.	Radio Forum	Quiz Program	Baseball News	Religious program
9:45	Fisher, Eva	Radio Forum; Songs	Dr. I. Q. Quiz Program	"The Better Half"; quiz program	Religious program
10:00	Freddy Martin's Or.	"Counter Spy"; drama.	Josephine Antoine; Wm.	Raymond Gram Swing	Classical Album
10:15	Freddy Martin's Or.	"Counter Spy"; drama.	Miller; R. Schmidt, songs	"Our Morals"; D. Pardue	News report
10:30	Civilian D'fense pgm	Morgan Beatty, News	"Lands of the Free"; In-	"Music That Endures"	Dance orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	"News Here and Abroad"	ter-American University	talent; chorus; orchestra	"You Shall Have Music"
11:00	News; Wm. Shirer.	Dance orchestra	News; Sport Reporter	News Service	"You Shall Have Music"
11:15	Rideout; Music	News Service	Music You Want	Dance orchestra	Freddy Martin's Orch.
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"Radio Newsreel"; Arthur Mann	Ray Noble's Orchestra.
11:45	Music; orchestra	Dance orchestra	News Service		Day's End"; music
					Music; News

Grocers Warned Against Inflation

At a recent meeting of the officers and directors of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers and Provision Dealers Association, its President, William F. Hawkes, issued the following statement:

"Even though the General Maximum Price Regulation contains some unsolved problems, the disastrous consequences which would result from inflation must be avoided.

"I am, therefore, appealing to our 2,500 grocer members to wire their Congressmen demanding that immediate measures be taken by them to prevent an imminent threat of inflation."

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, July 13

6:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.73mc and 15.14mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by Beard.

Christian Science Programs

For Sunday, July 12

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, July 13

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"My Sister Eileen," comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, featuring Betty Furness, Lee Chamsil, Georgette Leslie and King Calder. 2:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last day.)

Majestic—"Watch on the Rhine," by Lillian Hellman, starring Walter Gilbert, Jessie Royce Landis and Cecilia Loftus. 2:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last day.)

Summer Theaters

**Brattle Hall, Camb

Boston's Historic Port Vows Not to Join 'Ghost' Category; Builds for Future

Long Pushes Service Men's Poll Tax Ban

Henry F. Long, Massachusetts Tax Commissioner, has taken the first step toward abating poll taxes for men in the armed services of the nation.

Assessors and tax collectors of Bay State communities have been asked to submit lists of men subject to the tax in order that Mr. Long might authorize abatements where they are justified.

At the same time, Ralph M. Smith, Massachusetts Director of Selective Service, stated that Selective Service registrants placed in class 1B because of physical defects will be called into the service for the first time in the August inductions.

Mr. Smith pointed out that many of these men were deeply disappointed at being rejected and will welcome the opportunity to be allowed admittance to the armed services in capacities varying according to their abilities.

In many instances the defects were minor and under the reappraisement of Class 1B registrants, the defects will be entirely ignored in the assignments of applicants.

OPA to Dispel Local Fog On Price Ceilings

Preparing to form voluntary retailers' committees in all large New England industries, the Office of Price Administration has taken a new step to check inflation.

First regional office to make such a move, according to local officials, OPA in Boston announced formation of the retailers committees through Richard C. Cooke, Consultant, and President of the New England Smaller Business Association.

"Lack of complete understanding of price ceiling requirements is the greatest problem in the retail trade," said Mr. Cooke, "and the new committees are relied upon to eliminate this fault."

The new retailers' committees are for the benefit of the retailers themselves, will be composed of representatives of industry and are formed to give them an opportunity to discuss their problems with OPA and other Federal officials, Mr. Cooke said.

Mr. Cooke pointed out that small establishments do not have the facilities or manpower to prepare for the price requirements. In the hardware industry—first to form one of the new committees—the smallest shop has about 20,000 items for which ceiling prices must be posted, according to Mr. Cooke.

"Surveys in various cities have shown compliance among retailers to be poor," the OPA man stated. "This is largely due to lack of knowledge of all price requirements, and can be remedied by spreading more information among the trade."

Members of the committees will be selected by the New England regional office of the OPA, with one man from each State and additional representatives from heavily populated areas in which the industry is centered, Mr. Cooke said.

By a Staff Photographer

July Jaunters of Children's Museum Study Nature

Members of the July Jaunters' Club at Boston's Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain, have more treats in store for them next week, when they take up the study of natural science. Over hill and dale, they will be on the run, collecting wild flowers and preserving them. On the left, members are busily engaged in preserving leaves with melted wax and making wax leaves in a mold press. Left to right, around the table, are: Charles Conway, Philip Boyd, both of Jamaica Plain; Paul Adler, George Hart, both of Brookline, and Edward Lloyd, Jamaica Plain. During the week, there'll be an all-day nature-study and collecting trip at the Arnold Arboretum, and on the right, holding the tree label, and telling the children about this particular tree, is Dr. Caroline Allen, Assistant in the Herbarium at the Arboretum. Left to right are Marjorie Allen, Margaret Duff, and Charles Conway, with Christine Barritt kneeling in front, all of Jamaica Plain. On the right are Paul Adler, Brookline, and Philip Boyd, of Jamaica Plain.

Many New Harbor Projects Designed to Fit Peacetime Uses

Log of the Port of Boston

Boston's historic port—once the greatest in North America—is today building for the future.

Even while murmurings of lost commerce and charges that Boston has become a "ghost port" are echoing through competitive seaports, far-sighted port interests here are diligently planning and working to take advantage of war developments by placing many projects on a "long-range" basis for permanent rather than temporary establishment.

Each of the many harbor projects now under way, excepting strictly Government developments, are being so constructed as to make them better adaptable for peacetime use when war's tension eases.

Commenting on the port situation since the United States entered the war, Richard Parkhurst, Chairman of the Boston Port Authority, said that by a strange coincidence a huge new ocean terminal now taking shape primarily to aid the shipment overseas of men and materials is located on the very spot where, 200 years ago, guns were moved by the combined British and Colonial fleet to Louisburg, Cape Breton, and used in the capture of that fortress.

The Army Base

Not far from the site of the new terminal is the Army Base, built in 1917-18 primarily as an export terminal for overseas war purposes. This huge pier has been of inestimable value commercially to the port of Boston for more than two decades, having been completed shortly before the end of the first World War. Today it is again serving its original purpose, Mr. Parkhurst said.

The waterfront from the Army base to the Fish Pier is being developed on a vast scale, while other sections too, are passing through a similar transition.

Meantime, the Port Authority and other port interests working for the future as well as the present good of the port, voice confidence in possibilities for revival of commerce. It is not unlikely, said Mr. Parkhurst, that if the current trend of increased cargoes through the port continues substantially every pier with enough water alongside and facilities for handling cargo reasonably available will be utilized.

But in the midst of all today's war-borne necessities, involving epoch-making changes that are being made which even the most casual observer cannot fail to interpret as steps in the making of a great military and naval center, the port's commercial aspects must be kept in sight, he said.

Port Handicaps

The Port Authority is on record as stating that "during and shortly after the last World War, artificial handicaps from rate, service, and traffic viewpoints were imposed upon this port, which was then without an official agency to forestall that sort of thing. The Boston and New England business community has been paying the penalty ever since. The Boston Port Authority proposes to see to it that in and after this war this experience will not be repeated."

One factor of importance that greatly favors the port of Boston at this time, he said, is the material improvement in the labor situation. A new working agreement has been signed which alters several of the so-called "customs of the port," and longshore practices which have militated against Boston being on a competitive basis with other North Atlantic ports.

Mr. Parkhurst also pointed out the extent to which Massachusetts and especially Boston, are concerned with ship construction and equipment. In a recent period about 65 per cent of the contracts for this work allotted to New England have been assigned to this state and chiefly to this general vicinity, he said.

"In the same period more than 50 per cent of New England war construction activity was in shipbuilding. To those who are interested in the maritime future of New England, and who have been concerned because of the apathy of the community in recent years toward things marine, it is indeed significant that in this period of stress, we are again so largely dependent upon the sea—that element which made New England great—for the advancement of our production opportunities," he said.

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Serious Mien of Attendants Noted at Y. W. C. A. Conference

This column, appearing in The Christian Science Monitor on Tuesdays and Saturdays, records activities of women and their organizations in Greater Boston during the summer months, replacing the daily coverage of such news which has been given during the club season.

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A younger group of girls and a more serious group than those of other years is that which has been at Wellesley College this week for the annual Eastern Region Conference of the Business Girls Department of the Young Women's Christian Association, according to Miss Dothory Sabiston of the national Y. W. C. A. staff who has been here from New York for the period of the conference.

Nearly 200 were registered for the sessions—girls coming from the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia. They were girls in white collar jobs, some in the Government, some in war industries, others in businesses which keep the wheels of normal life turning. But the discussions brought out that all were taking on extra work or assuming entirely new positions as men stepped out of civilian life into military service.

There was some doubt about the advisability of having the conference this year, Miss Sabiston said, but when the planning committee talked it over, it was decided the girls needed it more this season than ever. "We need to get our thinking straightened out," said one. The business girls themselves outlined the program on the theme "Experimenting for Tomorrow's World," and the national Y. W. C. A. staff assembled the leaders to conduct the roundtables and address the conference. Miss Adeline Smith, of the Boston "Y. W." Business Girls Department served as conference chairman.

Striking Background

No setting could have presented more striking contrast as a background for discussion of a world at war than the Wellesley Campus. A sweet, cool breeze swept through apple trees on which fruit hung firm and green, the sun and shadows of a July afternoon played across the green slope overlooking the lake. On the flagged terrace sat a group of girls quietly talking, and on the lake below, three canoes slid silently along as their paddles rippled the surface of the blue water. Peace and beauty lay over all the surroundings.

The conference was divided into eight sections which discussed India, Russia, the Balkans, Northern Europe, Africa, the Orient, the United States and Canada as a unit and Latin America. Parallels in the needs of other countries and the United States were pointed out. The girls were impressed with the responsibility of this country for carrying on a program of cooperation after the war to aid the stricken nations in reconstruction and rehabilitation.

Citizens' Responsibility

As a need of the present, Miss Flora Hatch of the Consumer Division of the Office of Price Administration, pointed out the importance of citizens of every community assuming responsibility for work in the civilian defense and rationing setups. These services are necessarily directed by the Federal Government, she said, but demand wholehearted co-operation and assistance from the people of each community.

In addition to being a thought-provoking week for the girls who have attended the conference, it has been one in which they have enjoyed a profitable vacation from the standpoint of recreation. They have gone swimming, boating and sketching and many of them have lived comfortably in slacks most of the time. Miss Sabiston, on cool days wore navy blue wool slacks with a red jacket, piped in the same shade of blue, a pale blue sweater, an acorn necklace, the tops of the acorns painted red, and brown pony skin play shoes, made hair side out, and worn with red socks.

Marblehead Garden Club

The Marblehead Garden Club will meet July 15 at 4 p. m. at Seaside Farm, the shore estate of Mrs. Francis B. Crowninshield on Peachs Point. After the members have had opportunity to view the gardens there will be a Garden Treasure Hunt, followed by a buffet supper at 6:30 o'clock at which both members and their husbands will be guests of Mrs. Crowninshield.

Antique Autos To Vie in Races For China Relief

HARTFORD, Conn., July 11 (AP)—The movie and radio tenor, James Melton, has announced that he will stage an "antique automobile derby and fashion show" in Westport July 25 for the benefit of the United China Relief.

An all-day affair, the derby will include cranking contests, electric automobile races and others between steam cars, old-time racing cars, gasoline autos, one cylinder jobs and the like.

Debutantes will provide the fashion show features with costumes from a New York smart shop.

The cars are part of Mr. Melton's collection which he plans to house in a museum, which will serve as a nucleus for a picnic and recreation area, in North Stamford.

Meets With Girls

By a Staff Photographer

Dothery Sabiston

Member of the staff of the National Young Women's Christian Association, who has been one of the leaders this week at the annual Eastern Region Conference of the Business Girls' Department, conducted at Wellesley College.

End to the Excess Profits Tax On Forced Sale of Boats Urged

Abolition of the excess profits tax on the forced sale of fishing boats to the government was among the recommendations submitted to the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries in Washington it is disclosed here.

Edward H. Cooley, manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, who returned to Boston today after attending a hearing in the Capital, said that the hearing was called to discuss pending legislation for financial help to fishermen in building new vessels. The proposed bill would authorize the Maritime Commission to loan up to 87½ per cent of the cost of building new fishing craft to the owners of such vessels.

A vessel taken by the Government on a forced sale, pointed out Mr. Cooley, sometimes meant that the owner was obliged to pay up to 94 per cent of the sale price back to the Government as an excess profits tax, leaving the owner neither the boat nor the money.

Mr. Cooley asked that the industry be allowed depreciation and amortization of fishing boats at any per cent desired by the boat owner up to 100 per cent a year.

Under existing legislation money realized by the sale of a vessel can be impounded for two years to be used in reconstruction, he said, thus avoiding the excess profit tax. Owing to present-day circumstances, however, it is next to impossible to obtain priorities necessary in building and equipping fishing craft in that length of time, particularly in respect to engines.

Therefore, Mr. Cooley asked that the "two-year clause" in the present law be changed to read "six months beyond the duration of the war," so that the industry might benefit by the impounding privilege and thus avoid having the sale money taxed.

Proponents of impending legislation to finance new construction stress the fact that it would result in assuring the Navy of a reserve tonnage of this kind in case it became necessary later on to requisition additional vessels. Construction of some 300 boats within five months in 30 idle shipyards was claimed to be possible if priorities can be arranged.

Many Candidates In the Bay State Seeking Office

With only 10 days remaining in which to file nomination papers in local communities, official announcements of candidacies continued in increasing numbers. July 21 is the last day for filing nomination papers for local certification.

In the Third Congressional District Charles C. Murdock of Marlboro announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Representative in Congress. Representative Joseph E. Casey, (D) of Massachusetts, the incumbent, is seeking the Democratic nomination for United States Senator.

Representative Charles J. Innes, (D) of Boston, at the same time, announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for State Senator from the Third Suffolk District. The seat is now held by Senator Laurence Curtis, who is running for the GOP State Treasurer nomination. Mr. Innes is serving his fifth term in the House.

Hub Raids Yield Rifle and Bullets

A high-powered rifle, ammunition and cameras were seized last night in raids on the homes of German and Italian aliens in the vicinity of the Army Base and a Boston Edison Company plant.

The searches at 75 homes in the South Boston district were conducted by 13 agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation under J. T. Madigan, special agent in charge of the Boston office, and a like number of Boston detectives led by Police Lieutenant John J. Walkins.

What to Do to Cans

Boston housewives today received instructions on what to do to prepare tin cans for salvage purposes.

"If the cans are not washed and cleaned thoroughly, deheaded at both ends and flattened to save packing and storage space they are useless for the detinning plants will not accept them," John I. Taylor, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Salvage Committee, said.

Strong Price Control Urged

New England Congressmen today were in receipt of telegrams urging vigorous support for Leon Henderson's price ceiling program.

Telegrams were sent to each Congressman from Ralph E. Flanders, President of the New England Council, and from R. R. Vahey, secretary of a small business men's organization representing some 8,000 New England businessmen.

"Strong support of the program is important to every man, woman, and child," the New England Council executive wired the Congressmen. "While mistakes have been made, it is important you support the only sincere effort being made anywhere to keep living costs within control."

The telegrams from the small businessmen asked the Congressmen for explanation of their failure to provide Mr. Henderson with a budget which he considered adequate after giving the OPA power to control prices to prevent inflation.

Meanwhile, the Office of Price Administration has announced that ceiling prices for frozen fruits and vegetables of the 1942 crop and for jams, jellies, and preserves made from the new fruit would be raised shortly.

The ceiling on peanuts and peanut butter may be discarded entirely in September.

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German Attack Cuts Off Ukraine

Continued from Page 1

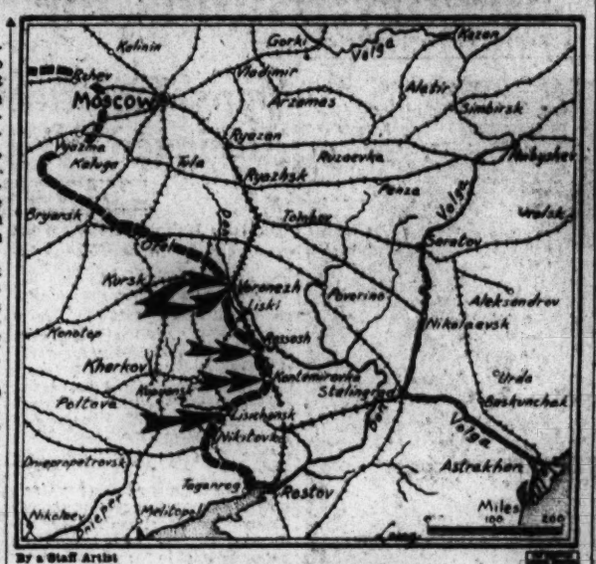
of counteractions reaching northwestward as far as 160 miles to Orel. The Russians claimed that one unit destroyed 2,500 German officers and men, 10 tanks, 3 armored cars, 47 guns of various calibers, 10 mortars, 25 machine guns, 17 trucks, and 4 (munitions) carts.

Military observers said the defense of Voronezh had forced the Germans to swing south the main weight of their greatest campaign of 1942.

Nazi troops, however, have cut the principal railway linking Central and Southern Russian armies —the trunk line between Moscow and Rostov—by the capture of Rossosh, a Soviet communiqué disclosed.

Rossosh, a town of 20,000 which lies 100 miles south of Voronezh, was reported abandoned by Soviet troops in favor of new positions after 48 hours of heavy fighting against tanks and motorized infantry.

The Soviet Information Bureau said heavy battles continued Friday west of Voronezh, even though it had been acknowledged that strong German formations finally forced crossings of the Don, 10 miles away, in their two-week-old push from Kursk.



By a Staff Artist

Battlelines in Russia

Black arrows show German advances which have given Hitler's armies virtual control of the Ukraine.

Kantemirovka Defense Reported as Difficult

Soviet defenders of Kantemirovka were reported by the Army publication to be operating under "very unprofitable and difficult conditions."

In the Isyum-Lisichansk drive, the Germans utilized bases gained by Field Marshal Fedor von Bock in counterattacks after the Russians' May drive upon Kharkov, his headquarters.

The German High Command version of the battle said that 88,689 Russians had been taken prisoner and 1,007 tanks captured or destroyed west of the Don River in fighting in which "the enemy was destructively beaten."

The Nazi invaders obviously hoped for a break-through to the Caspian Sea that would split liaison between Marshal Timoshenko's divisions and the Trans-Caucasian Command of Lieut. Gen. D. T. Kozloff. They were little more than 200 miles from the industrial city of Stalingrad on the lower Volga.

Fresh activity flamed on the Kalinin Front northwest of Moscow, long marked by attacks and counterattacks which at times have assumed proportions of major actions.

"Guards artillerymen commanded by Comrade Grishin on the Kalinin Front in the past few days wiped out about 1,000 Germans and destroyed 14 trucks and six machine guns," it was announced.

The Finnish High Command said German and Finnish forces had repulsed a Russian attack upon Somerinsaart Island, in the Gulf of Finland about midway between Leningrad and Helsinki, after a 48-hour battle. It asserted 128 Russians were killed, 1,143 were captured, and 16 Soviet patrol and motor torpedo boats and a gunboat were sunk. Axis losses were not reported.

Soviet troops pushed the Germans from a Kalinin Front settlement listed in military records as "TT" and Nazi survivors left hundreds of slain on the field, the Information Bureau said.

Five tanks, 2 field guns, 15 ammunition carts, and 13 infantry-bearing trucks were listed among German materiel destroyed.

Battle of Egypt:

British Attack Ends Desert Lull

The British drive which was opened on the Egyptian Front was supported by what was described in Cairo as the heaviest aerial offensive ever seen in the desert. But a greatly strengthened enemy air force also was put into action against the British. The British stated their land action brought them five miles along the coastal railway at El Alamein.

The offensive began before dawn, and casualties were inflicted on the enemy, the Cairo communiqué said. It also spoke of damage wrought, referring presumably to Axis motorized equipment.

The British thrust was accompanied by an Axis advance eastward in the southern sector of the front and British mobile columns engaged this force.

The five-mile British advance was made along the railroad line leading westward from El Alamein.

While British and German forces clashed in both the northern and southern sectors of the El Alamein front, Royal Air Force fighter planes moved overhead to attack Axis gun emplacements.

Large forces of enemy bombers escorted by fighters were engaged in battle by these planes and at least eight Axis fighters were shot down, the communiqué said. Many others were damaged.

In addition, two Axis aircraft were destroyed on a landing field at El Daba, 35 miles west of El Alamein, it was reported.

Axis aircraft were very active over Malta Friday, the joint RAF-general headquarters communiqué said, and RAF fighters shot down 19 enemy planes.

From all the operations in the desert fighting and over Malta, 13 British aircraft were reported missing, although Rome claimed 33.

Italians Declare British Forced Back

An entirely different picture of the Egyptian fighting was given by the Italian High Command which claimed that Axis desert troops had forced back the British Eighth Army's left flank above the Qattara Depression by a surprise attack and had stopped strong British thrusts in the central and coastal zones. This version, however, did not agree with logical assessment of the fighting situation.

Renewal of fighting came after 10 days of comparative quiet and there were many indications that the fate of Egypt was in the balance, with each army seeking to strike a mortal blow.

The action started a few hours after General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel shortened and reformed his lines by withdrawing his right wing farther northward toward the Mediterranean under pressure of British mobile units.

Although United States and British bombers have whittled unceasingly at Marshal Rommel's transport and rear communication lines in the past week, the size of his concentrations in the front area and in the immediate rear indicated the fighting probably would be bitter and prolonged.

That the German commander has fresh supplies for the struggle was a certainty, for British reports have told of Axis convoys moving across the Mediterranean toward Libya. Some of these supply ships have been sunk by British submarines and others have been attacked by United States Army bombers.

Chinese Gains:

Allied Bombers Sink Japanese Transport

Allied bombers sank a Japanese transport in the river at Nanchang, Capital of Kiangsi Province, and destroyed 10 Japanese planes on the ground while Chinese forces pushed the invaders back in other areas of the Province, Chinese dispatches reported.

All Allied planes returned safely from the raid—the second attack on that important Japanese base in eight days. On July 4, Japanese hangars were hit and three Japanese planes on a runway were destroyed.

In another operation, Allied bombers struck heavily at Japanese headquarters at Linchwan, main base of the enemy's drive into central Kiangsi. Two bombers were lost.

The Chinese High Command announced the recapture of Chungshu, 43 miles southwest of Nanchang, and Tsungjen, 70 miles south of the Capital and confirmed earlier reports that 30,000 Japanese had been ambushed and pushed back in heavy fighting in the Province.

Japanese broadcasts, however, claimed that Japanese forces striking southeastward along the Wu River from newly captured Tsingtien have thrust to within 12 miles of Wenchow, a Chinese base at the river's mouth.

Atlantic Sinkings:

Five More Vessels Victims of U-Boats

With the disclosure of five more cargo ship sinkings by U-boat shells and torpedoes, the unofficial Associated Press tabulation of Allied and neutral losses in Western Atlantic waters stood at 354.

Sixteen seamen were killed in the destruction of four merchantmen—2 British, 1 American and 1 Belgian—disclosed Friday by the United States Navy which reported that 230 other crewmen were rescued. The Cuban Navy announced the sinking of a Honduran craft, with all hands saved.

Two torpedoes and some shells sank a British merchantman of medium size in the South Atlantic June 1, killing three men. Quartermaster B. G. Cook of London, one of 78 survivors, said the raider was the largest submarine he ever had seen—"big enough to carry a plane."

Meanwhile, the Canadian Government still offered no confirmation of the report of a Canadian Parliament member that three ships were sunk by submarines Sunday night in the St. Lawrence River.

South Pacific:

Japanese Air Raid On New Guinea Fails

Allied Headquarters, Australia, reported that 21 Japanese bombers, escorted by eight fighters, attacked the Allied outpost at Port Moresby, New Guinea, Friday, but were kept at high altitude by antiaircraft fire which brought down two bombers.

"The enemy's bombing was scattered and wild and there was no damage or casualties," a communiqué said.

A third bomber was reported hit and, when last seen, was trailing smoke and rapidly losing altitude.

In India, American planes, raiding far into Northern Burma from Indian bases, repeatedly attacked the Japanese airfield at Myitkyina during the past week, preventing the Japanese from repairing or using the runways, Army Headquarters at New Delhi announced.

Fighter pilots strafed the town and airport on July 4 and July 6 and medium bombers attacked the airfield July 7 and July 8. The first bomber attack was made with "satisfactory results," it was said.

No losses in personnel or planes were suffered by the United States Air Corps during the operations despite monsoon storms and antiaircraft fire.

Aleutian Landing:

Japanese Report Big Convoy Is Safe

The Japanese announced today that a large convoy escorted by destroyers and cruisers arrived this week in the Aleutian Islands occupied by Japanese forces.

"All forces reached their destination safely without encountering enemy attacks," the announcement said.

Economic Expansion Held Vital in Era Following War

Continued from Page 1

is no victory if the ensuing peace does not satisfy the desire of those who sacrificed themselves to get it. It is in the period which follows the war that the efforts of the heroes show fruit or are wasted and lost. That is why we must, from this point on, think of that period. Among the problems with which the postwar world will confront us, are the following, according to van Zeeland:

Reintegration into the cadres of the productive economy the millions of soldiers who will be demobilized. Thousands and perhaps hundreds of thousands of young people on whom the war will have marked its dangerous imprint shall have to be readapted socially and economically. Plants used for war purposes will have to be transformed so as to produce again useful economic goods. Dr. van Zeeland recalls that one hears expressed currently in Europe the most pessimistic views on the future of the world, of capitalism, and of our civilization. "If this war prolongs itself and if its destructive forces go further, Europe will be ruined, and whoever is the victor will become the prey of a devastating chaos." That is the prophecy which one finds on many lips. To Dr. van Zeeland this is false. "It is not true," he says, "that Europe and behind Europe, the civilized world, will find itself in front of an insurmountable wall, condemned to suffer passively the worst.

"The truth is that at the end of the war, just as at any great moment, we will hold our destiny in our own hands; it will be up to us to decide what it will be."

Dr. van Zeeland selects in his study a few points of general bearing for a policy of economic reconstruction and expansion in the postwar world:

1. Common sense shows that the policy to adopt is a policy of expansion; the purpose of which is to bring about the augmentation of production. There will be, in fact, an enormous hole to fill in. One will have to reconstitute stocks, renew machines, rebuild bridges and houses, re-equip factories. It will be some time before they will talk again of over-production.

2. However, it is not enough to produce. One must produce wisely, and produce in an ordered way. There is never general overproduction. There is often a congestion of production in one or another particular domain. At the end of the cycle of intermediate exchange, one always pays for one product with another product. One must organize production in the particular field, so as to establish equilibrium between them; goods must be produced in such a way that every product finds another product to be exchanged with. So, it would not be enough just to increase production; it will be necessary to organize that effort toward increased production, so as to avoid stalling of the engine. All the experience acquired between the two wars allows us to affirm that such an effort can only succeed if made not only on the national plan, but also on the international one. In other words, to reach its objective, this effort must bring about a thorough reorganization of international economic relations.

The first care must be to suppress or abate artificial obstacles which hamper the circulation of wealth of goods, capital and men. The economy of tomorrow, Dr. van Zeeland declares, will be much more an international economy than that of yesterday. The problem could not be solved if the newly constituted vast economic groups would fall, once again, into the same errors of isolation and opposition between each other. The state that must follow will consist of co-ordinating and organizing economic relation between the groups themselves, throughout the world.

The migration problem looms large in Dr. van Zeeland's view. To him it appears that postwar planning without solving the migration problem would be fruitless. The spirit of freedom and expansion, he says, should not be limited to goods and capital; it should extend also to movements of people, of population. The problem is complex and just as old as the world. But many of its component parts are new. For the first time in its history, the world is "legally" occupied; there is no longer any "frontier" in the American sense of the word; there is no longer any absolutely free territory where the pioneers, the persecuted, the adventurers, the unsatisfied, could go and build themselves, just by conquering nature, a home, a life, a new land. For centuries, profound reasons, social, economic, political or moral, have forced men to emigrate; all these factors will always exist. They have in recent years adopted new forms of special rudeness and cruelty; these, we hope, will disappear; but the problem itself will not. We must, therefore, find new methods for these inevitable migrations, methods which should serve both interests of the immigrants and those of the countries of immigration. This is not impossible; on the contrary. Of course, there are series of problems that present themselves—some political, other technical—such as agricultural methods and sanitary conditions, and also financial. But all are capable of a solution, Dr. van Zeeland points out. The movements of populations have a direct influence upon any national economy. A number of economic phenomena change as result of any increase, decrease of stablization of the population of a country; the aging of a population can have grave consequences on the capacity of production and on the charges of a given community. When a country which is not over populated—and "over populated" is always a relative expression—opens its door to properly selected immigrants, capable of work, with a high moral character, that country enriches itself. Such an immigration is not a liability, but an asset to the community. And when these immigrants form new communities, thus vitalizing a land that was previously unoccupied, it is obvious enrichment for the country that has taken them in; but, moreover, at the same time a new market will have been established, which means one more factor toward the maintenance and development of an active and prosperous international economy. Among other ideas of which Dr. van Zeeland wants to remind the people and their leaders, concerned with international postwar planning, there is one more: We should begin, once again, throughout the world, the establishment of great public works, lines of communications, draining and irrigation schemes—works whose greatness could rival those of the past century, such as the Suez or Panama Canals. To carry this out, big companies of an international character should be formed; they should have at their disposal large amounts of capital; in fact, as much as should appear necessary; and they should be assured of getting the full collaboration of public authorities, while, of course, the necessary precautions should be taken in order to keep their activity within the bounds of public service.

Call It a Typical Day in England–1942

Continued from Page 1

of asparagus and some remnants of rhubarb. The girl in her bright green coat was dusting. One Canadian soldier at the door said to another, "There's nothin' like tryin'," and asked rather plaintively whether she had any peanut butter? The girl conferred with him in low tones, evidently bolding out hope, while he shifted from one huge boot to the other murmuring something about "Just a small jar." Then I asked if she would have any strawberries, but all I could get out of her was a repetitious "There ought to be some."

"This morning?" I asked.

"There ought to be some," she said.

"This afternoon?" I tried again.

But she just said it over with a slight shift of emphasis.

Then I tried "Strutton Ground," a little lane not far from Westminster Abbey. The market carts that used to blaze with flowers and glow with fruit now boasted of little more than potatoes, rather faded bunches of pinks, and crumpled cabbages. And the owners, those proprietary, picturesque cockneys that used to sit, full-skirted, and straw-hatted, beside the carts or stand, cap well down over the eyes, and muffler instead of a tie knotted about the throat—even they, the unchangeables, were changed. They stood aloof from their carts, this hot summer morning. They stood in little groups, talking. Of course, there were no strawberries. The whole atmosphere proclaimed the fact. But everyone was talking about them. As I passed along I heard the word over and over—together with others such as "racket" and "price fixin'," and "price fixin' at the top that don't fit the bottom." The wholesale price is too high for the retailer to make what he considers a fair profit out of the retail price so he doesn't buy them and thus the innocent "consumer," squeezed in this "price-fixing" vice, doesn't get any. I walked in the Park to assuage these reflections with greenery and the antics of young ducks. As I went by Buckingham Palace what did I see but a colossal gray "Salvage Van" swoop around and into the very front gates, into the precinct of that very center court, and to those steps, red carpeted whenever they are to be trodden upon. The dustmen in their fly-away scarecrow garb bustled out to collect the Palace's waste papers presumably. Somehow I was glad that Victoria, in front of the Palace, sculptured so imperiously in white stone, had her back turned.

As I was lunching with a friend in a street of charming little Queen Anne houses, we saw an illuminating episode. A Londoner, very man-about-townish, let himself into one of the charming little houses opposite with his latch key. He set down hat, stick, and gloves on the hall table, came out, picked up the bottle of milk on the doorstep, set it down inside, reappeared, picked up the "dust bin" (English for garbage can), carried it in through the (oh horrors!) front door, and shut it behind him. Explanation: Gentleman, probably on leave, therefore the mufti or "civvies" as they are now called; wife, probably called up; children, evacuated; dogs, (part of almost every English household even in town), evacuated; maids, nil. In this war in other words, there are few home fires and even fewer people to keep them burning. Hardly any of the other little houses had even as much sparkle of life about them as those two items so shockingly discovered on the front doorstep.

I had hardly recovered from amusement at this when my friend said: "How nice it is to see your soldiers over here. Do you know why it is their trousers—"

"No, I'm wondering, too," I said, repressing the memory of a Tommy's jocular remark about "those ice-cream pants."

We hurried through luncheon for we were going to play tennis that afternoon. Once out of London we found ourselves in the midst of some Home Guard maneuvers which is disconcerting, for you might be looking at anything from a tree to a haystack and discover that it is looking back at you.

But the tennis was fun. You almost forget the war. Until, that is, practicing dive-bombers came screaming and skimming down over you and the on-coming ball. Even if you returned the ball, it was not without a fleeting "gosh-was-that-a-Nazi" feeling. When we paused for cool drinks my partner said: "Can you tell me why it is that your soldiers' trousers—"

By now I was determined—the thing was getting out of hand. "No," I said. "I can't—but there must be a reason."

Later in the long blue evening with a slice of honey dew melon colored moon in the sky I tried to remember how many people had asked me that. But it was too peaceful to do anything but dwell on the scene. The little cottage chimneys smoked so quietly among the trees and the white pony, his day's work done, crunched an abundance of purple clover in the field. It was easy to sleep. . . .

But suddenly I awoke. It was dark now. Why, I wondered, are their trousers different material from their jackets? I must ask them. But even as I wondered, I forgot it in a new sound—the banshee wail of the air-raid siren. There was a patter of feet in the hall and a tap on the door. I opened sleepy eyes. It was the new maid.

"Oh," she gasped, "it's the siren. I haven't heard it for two years and I'm flutterin' like a leaf."

"It's all right," I said, "stay in your room until the guns start. If they begin we shall go down to the lower passage."

In the darkness, I heard a clock downstairs strike one. Another day in England, 1942, had begun.

Freedom House Scores Union Ban on Negroes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 11—Negro discrimination exists among labor unions today to an "ominous" extent, about 20 international unions, including eight American Federation of Labor affiliates, having more than a million members, explicitly excluding Negroes from membership, according to a report issued by Freedom House here today. At least nine other unions, with nearly 1,000,000 members, exclude Negroes by implication, the statement says.

"What makes this discrimination so patently vicious today is that these unions comprise such highly skilled and indispensable war workers as machinists, boilermakers, electricians, locomotive engineers, and railway and steamship clerks," it holds. "War industries cannot find too many of such workers; hence this policy of exclusion by the unions borders on direct interference with the Government's war effort."

The form of discrimination varies, the statement says. The Railway Mail Association, a civil service union, it adds, disqualified Negroes by a specific constitutional ban, some unions resort to a pitualistic oath, and other unions charter "Jim Crow" auxiliaries.

"Discrimination against qualified Negroes constitutes a form of industrial sabotage," the statement asserts.

Fortunately, significant gains in union membership have been chalked up by the Negroes, rising within the past five or six years from 150,000 to 500,000.

"Nevertheless, the outlook is somber," the statement continues. "To the Negro seeking only economic justice, his encouraging progress in many unions merely accentuates his bitterness at those craft unions and Congress of Industrial Organizations locals which continue to discriminate or to cater to blind prejudice.

"A decisive law is obviously needed to assure the Negro worker that he has a stake both in the war-production program and in the union movement in this country. What the Negro wants is some concrete evidence of good faith on the part of a government which is asking him to fight for such ideals as the Four Freedoms. One striking example of good faith would be the scrapping of all trade-union color bars. If unions do not do this voluntarily, then the Government must fulfill its obligations to its dark-skinned citizens by appropriate legislative and administrative action."

'Sniffer' Knows His Bones Even If in Scrap Rubber

LOS ANGELES (AP)—A little spaniel trotted past a filling station.

Suddenly he stopped, sniffed, then dove into a pile of rubber, front paws whirling.

Passersby stopped to watch.

He was almost buried when he began to back out.

Sea Sled May Get Chance in Atlantic

Continued from Page 1

to drive the U-boats from American shores.

Repeatedly the Navy has deferred the date on which its anti-submarine measures will become "effective." The sinkings continue at a rate greater than indicated by the official communiqués. Today the announced toll stands at 354 ships. The situation has prompted nautical technicians to ask a searching question:

Is the best and fullest use being made of the various alternatives which would improve and augment the "little navy"?

For one thing a critical bottleneck is the lack of diesel engines. They are specified for the craft which the Navy now has on order. But designs exist which do not require diesel engines. Lay experts are asking whether these designs have been sufficiently investigated.

On the basis of the World War record of some types of small craft, which the Navy is not at present using, there appears to be evidence that higher performance and seakeeping achievement is possible than thus far indicated by some of the designs which are now on order.

Thus the U-boats continue to sink ships without much visible effort to counteract the attacks, probably owing to the rigid censorship surrounding all naval activity—which tends to befog the situation in the eyes of a patriotic public.

Loyal New Englanders, including boat designers, builders, yachtsmen, and even some naval officers, admitting the need of guarding against "loose talk," recall with pride the known achievements in the World War of approximately 50 "sea sleds" that were built in Boston 25 years ago and used successfully by the Navy, Army, and Signal Corps.

These craft were something to talk about in those days when anything that made more than 25 knots was of the sled type, a craft that proved itself as a speed boat with heavy loads in heavy weather. Mariners today are asking pointedly, "Why not at least try something today that was proven highly successful in the last war?"

Since 1918 the sea sled type of boat has been developed and improved, and those interested in such construction declare that they can be built quickly, easily and at comparatively low cost. The Navy is at present using the V-bottom type of boat in the production of which bottlenecks have developed that tend to cause serious delay.

In contrast, the sea sled type, the extensive engineering data for which are held by Albert Hickman of Boston, offers apparent advantages when time is a vital element. Not the least of these is the use of other than diesel engines in the latest-designed 75-foot sea sled. Because its surface-type propellers permit multiple drive, gas engines are provided for in its specifications.

Construction of the sea sled type craft requires only a simple steel frame, without compound curves to add to the difficulty of mass production. Mr. Hickman's engineering staff, on the basis of extensive experience in the last war, estimates that the first boats could be put afloat in eight to ten weeks by operating the building crews in day and night shifts. Once under way they would be coming "off the line" every few days. Excepting for the frame, using six to seven tons of steel to a 75-footer, the construction is of a specially treated plywood, allowing substantial savings in cost.

The sea sled's proponents present well-documented evidence that their type of boat is easy "riding." The V-bottom boat is admittedly hard on crew members; the roughness of motion making for difficult continuous patrol work.

Characteristics of the sea sled type of vessel, as indicated by performance of previous models and official trials of 55-footers, the builders of which are understood to be willing to guarantee the same results for the designed 75-footers, are thus summarized:

1. While capable of carrying heavy loads of armament and fuel, and maintaining high speed in rough water, the 75-footer will have the freedom from motion and shock at speed that is characteristic of much larger, fast vessels; and at low speeds will show little rolling.

This should go far toward solving the problem of the high-speed patrol or motor torpedo boat—discomfort for the crew too great to be borne for any length of time—if the opinions of designers and technicians constitute a criterion.

2. Because of the above named characteristic, these boats offer coastal convoy possibilities limited only by fuel capacities, and it is hinted that some study has been given to the question of refueling at sea from convoyed ships without slowing down.

3. Considerable progress has been made in safeguarding these boats from the effects of airplane attack by methods which cannot be disclosed for obvious reasons. But it can be said that the means used would be difficult to employ in any of the fast naval motorboats so far adopted because of their lack of weight-carrying ability at speed.

4. The form of the hull is described as well adapted to rapid quantity production. The steel frame results in freedom from misalignment of hull and installation. A result of the rigid steel frame and absence of compound curves is that plywood planking can be put on by unskilled workmen. High speed production and low construction cost characterize the entire hull design.

No less an authority than George F. Crouch of Old Greenwich, Conn., widely known naval architect and winner of the $13,000 Navy prize, awarded March 29, 1939, for best V-bottom boat design for high speed torpedo carrying at sea, said:

"For more than 30 years I have been in intimate contact with the development of high-speed motor boats of all sizes and types and know by experience how sea sleds perform.

"I believe the performance of a sea sled, such as is outlined by Albert Hickman, will be far superior for high-speed torpedo carrying in either rough or smooth water to that of the best possible V-bottom on hard chine design."

An earlier comment of interest is that of Thomas Fleming Day, former editor of The Rudder, a New York motorboat magazine, who said: "The trouble is Mr. Hickman has committed one of the most terrible offenses known to the code—he has knocked on the head and badly damaged a number of elaborate scientific theories. In plain English, he has exploded a bomb under a pile of pet ideas evolved by impractical persons. . . . He has designed something that will completely revolutionize the present practice, and that completely upsets the theories of many earnest engineers and natural scientists."

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Christians in Reich United By Nazi Dictation Moves

By Robert Powell
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 11—Under the subtle but telling blows of Nazi attempts to dictate even in the field of religious conscience, a new unity is being forged among Christians of all sects in Germany.

The many heroic Protestant pastors who chose concentration camps rather than accept Nazification of the churches not only produced a heartening effect on their large congregations but their influence also is being felt among fellow prisoners even in the concentration camp itself.

According to a reliable account one pastor expressed his regret at being transferred to another camp because of the way in which fellow prisoners had responded to his influence.

The Protestant Church has been divided since the early days of the Nazi regime into the German Christian and the more independent Confessional Church. But despite many protests against the cruelties of Nazi teachings, resulting in long-term imprisonment, Protestantism on the whole has bided its time on the Nazis' encroachments in the church sphere through Hitler Youth and other agencies.

Official Roman Catholicism for its part has conducted its long fight mainly as a protest against the de-Christianization of children. Its protests have been largely against Gestapo interference with Church matters, seizure of Roman Catholic property, closing of its schools and institutions, and violations of doctrine.

Drawn Into Co-operation

Recently, however, evidence from Germany has shown that there has been closer co-operation between Protestants and Roman Catholics in their opposition to Naziism. Not only have the sermons of Roman Catholic Bishops contained references to Protestant sufferers for the faith, such as the Rev. Martin Niemöller and others, but there have been cases of marked similarity of outlook between Protestant and Roman Catholic pastoral letters.

Reports come in that there has been a marked return to the solace of religion among German soldiers on the Russian front. Despite Nazi efforts to isolate the eastern front from the home front, letters from Col. Werner Mölders, famous Nazi air pilot, to his local pastor expressing his return to the Christian faith, got home and have been circulated all over Germany.

The Nazis at first denied existence of the letter but later offered a huge reward for the original and threatened that anyone found in possession of a copy would be sent to a concentration camp.

Basis of Better World

A sermon recently preached in Hedwig Cathedral, Berlin, showed a flicker of open flame from the smoldering fire. This sermon was preached by Count Konrad von Preysing, a Roman Catholic Bishop. He expressed his belief that "justice and love must be the basis of a better world," and that justice "which is based on God, recognizes freedom of conscience for the individual, the right to religious freedom, and the right to give religious education to children, which is not only a right but a duty from which one cannot be released.

"Justice, which derives from God, cannot be replaced by justice derived from the State. It is a mistake to believe that the State is the highest expression of divinity. We will pray for love in the world for all, both friend and foe."

Example of High Courage

Such a bold statement of Christian belief is extremely courageous in the present-day Third Reich where whatever elements that could be interpreted as anti-state are ruthlessly prevented from "infecting" the German people.

It is evident that the Nazis are not anxious at the moment to focus attention on the Churches' fight for freedom of conscience against an increasingly pagan government by forcible intervention.

This new phase of the struggle between the Church and the deification of the State should, however, not be misunderstood.

It represents a struggle on religious grounds and should not be looked upon as evidence at this stage of any weakening on the part of Bishop von Preysing, of official Roman Catholicism, or of the Protestant oppositional organization in their determination to fight resolutely for Germany against the United Nations.

Mutual observers of German religious life report a marked change during the past few months. Roman Catholics and Protestants in the first two years of the war followed their individual lines, with isolated courageous protest on either side, but with no concerted Church policy.

Widespread Protests

What is happening in Germany is taking place throughout occupied Europe.

In Norway the struggle between the Norwegian clergy and the Quisling Government continues but has had to change from forcible to milder measures because Church resistance was so strong. On June 13 the Norwegian Church Department issued a circular letter saying: "The Department would not object if those clergymen who find themselves in opposition to the Central Administration would appoint a delegation to negotiate with the Department."

Both in occupied Europe and in Germany the Church not only is the sole solace of the bereaved and anxious, but also the only focus of resistance to Nazi ideas.

Slowly the realization is gaining ground that the fundamental rights of men are assailed through violation of the law of God which law must be the basis of all State Government.

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Italians Arraigned On Draft Charges

DETROIT, July 11 (AP)—Three Italian-born brothers who "just came to this country to make some easy money" and refused to bear arms for the United States were held today in $2,000 bail each on charges of evading the Selective Service Act.

Arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner J. Stanley Hurd, Guido, Antonio and Altelio Ianni, pleaded innocent and demanded counsel at Government expense. They are accused specifically of failing to report for a physical examination ordered by their suburban Dearborn Draft Board.

A fourth brother, Gino, is a fugitive on a similar charge, John S. Bugas, head of the Detroit office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said.

"We will not fight for the United States," Mr. Bugas quoted the brothers as saying. "We owe our allegiance to Mussolini."

Later, the brothers, in their cells, said they could not fight against Italy because they would be taking up arms against relatives.

Guido said he had sent $6,000 back to Italy for the purchase of a farm to which he and his brothers, all automotive factory workers, could return.

Mr. Bugas said the two older brothers derived citizenship from their father who was naturalized in 1929. The youngest son came to America after the change in the immigration laws and is an alien.

The boys' mother, sisters and a young brother live in Italy.

Nazis Lose 50 to 60 War Correspondents

CAIRO, July 11 (AP)—The Germans have lost between 50 and 60 war correspondents in the past three years, Lieut. Otto Leo von Tiedermann, first German correspondent captured in the western desert, said.

Lieutenant von Tiedermann met United Nations correspondents at a prison camp, but was extremely evasive in answering questions. He said his capture happened in "the typical African manner." Apparently he got lost during the night and "found British where there ought to have been Germans."

First Santo Domingo

Colorado's first name was Santo Domingo, so dedicated by the Spaniard Juan de Uribarri in 1706, who took formal possession of the region in the name of his king, Philip V of Spain.

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Rambling Club In Britain Is Still Active

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Even while its individual members are constantly being called up, the Progressive Rambling Club in Britain can claim that its activities are steadily going ahead. Young people are keen to continue their subscription to the club while in the forces.

Founded five years ago, the club, a London enterprise, is imbued with ideals such as free access to uncultivated moors, mountains, cliffs, and downs, preservation of public footpaths and open spaces and the establishment of National Parks as part of the planned development of the country. Of its three division, the year-old South-east London Group, consisting of 86 members engaged in industrial pursuits, is the largest and most active.

Soon to Imitate

No one questions the importance of bringing industrial youth into contact with the countryside, but it was found that the habitual rambler, surprised that anyone can prefer the cinema or dance hall to the sunlit path, woodland, or mountain stream, is the last person to initiate new members from industrial surroundings. After many failures, old campaigners learned to meet these young people on their own ground, and boys and girls, brought into the club through "socials," ballroom dancing, and other fixtures, made friends with earlier members, and soon wanted to imitate them.

Tartan shirts worn by two "converts" during a week-end ramble in August last startled Kentish villagers, but to many a good companion in accepted hiking kit, those brilliant garments shone as banners of victory over prejudice. Many of the hilarious "converts" are now numbered among those who ramble in the country throughout the winter.

As champions of the open-air movement, the Progressive Ramblers have gained friends and made alliances with other influential bodies. The club was the driving force behind a great open-air rally in 1939 when 2,000 people joined the campaign for free access to England's moors and mountains.

Incidental activities of the club are directed to the relief of suffering caused by the war, to the education of members by debates, map-reading classes, and theater outings, and to the production of a periodic journal by voluntary effort.

Paths Plowed Up

From an educational viewpoint, club members have profited by certain wartime restrictions. The plowing up of certain public footpaths, for instance, now encouraged by authority, is often assumed to necessitate the extinction of ancient rights of way. But such intimidating notices as "Trespassers will be prosecuted," and "Private Road," are good-humoredly brushed aside by merry groups armed with legal knowledge gained through their leader's research into title deeds going back for centuries, and their bobnailed shoes can reinstate public footpaths, provided they tread them out before seed is sown.

Excursions of the Progressive Rambling Club are usually carried out in co-operation with the Youth Hostels Association, which provides overnight accommodation for one shilling with cooking facilities, and sometimes cooked meals, mostly in hostels which have been specially constructed for the purpose, but occasionally in converted buildings, such as the old watermill at Winchester, or the one at Houghton, Huntingdonshire. Set in peaceful river scenery, this mill, property of the National Trust, has the lower portion in use as a storehouse. A ladder-like ascent leads to the living quarters. Here arrangements are similar to those of all youth hostels. Dormitories have double-tier bedsteads, there is a washing room, and a drying room for clothes, a kitchen, and a common room for recreation.

There's Floating Power In That Milkweed Floss

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 11 (AP)—The milkweed—once just another farm annoyance—may now save the lives of aviators forced down at sea, E. L. Little of Columbus, Director of the National Farm Chemergic Council, asserted here.

Mr. Little told the Society of American Florists that four pounds of milkweed fiber in an aviator's coat would keep a 200-pound flier afloat for 48 hours.

The fiber, warmer than wool and six times lighter, will replace kapok formerly obtained from Java, he asserted. A plant being built in Michigan will process the floss, he reported.

J. Fred Austin of Spokane, Wash., was elected President of the Society. Homer Pearson of Denver, Colo., was named a director.

Health Insurance Plan In Force in New Jersey

NEWARK, N. J., July 10 (AP)—The nation's first all-over medical-surgical plan of voluntary health insurance went into operation today with 2,000 participating members. The plan was developed by the medical profession as a preferable alternative to compulsory health insurance.

Dr. Norman M. Scott, Executive Vice-President of the plan, said it had the indorsement and co-operation of the Medical Society of New Jersey.

Perfect Rectangle

Colorado, a perfect rectangle in shape, is the nation's seventh largest state, comprising 66,340,000 acres, or 103,948 square miles. It is twice the area of England.

The King Serves

Associated Press

No Fault Can Be Found Here

King Gustav V of Sweden is again playing his favorite game, tennis. His service, above, displays his usual good form.

Davis Says Informed Public Vital Factor in Winning War

Continued from Page 1

Moines Register and Tribune, President of Look Magazine, Vice-President of the Minneapolis Star Journal and President of the Iowa Broadcasting Company, would be Assistant Director of the OWI in charge of all domestic operations.

M. S. Eisenhower, recently Director of the War Relocation Authority, is Associate Director. Robert Sherwood, author, is Assistant Director in charge of the overseas branch, while policy development will be in the hands of Archibald MacLeish, former head of the Office of Facts and Figures.

As understood here, Mr. Davis will see to it that the war is presented to the American people in as clear a light as possible, that confusing and contradictory statements be eliminated so far as possible, and that all Americans be given a better understanding of just what this conflict means to them economically, politically, and internationally.

Asked if he would go into the charges that the Army and the Navy sometimes have held back on bad news, such as in the reporting of the full number of vessels sunk by submarines off the Eastern Coast of the United States, Mr. Davis replied that "since I have been in Washington I have not found any inclination in the services to hold back information merely because it is bad."

No Censorship

The Office of War Information will not have powers of censorship over newspaper or radio men, although it will establish the war-information policies to be followed by all Government departments except War and Navy. At the same time, the office will encourage, rather than discourage, the flow of news from the various Government departments to the press.

"The Office of War Information will not, and does not want to, curtail the open-door policy that always has prevailed in the dealings of the Government with press and radio and other news media," Mr. Davis said. "It is our hope, however, that we can put an end to conflicting statements which confuse the public mind. This can be done, I believe, by giving the complete truth to the public as rapidly as possible and by endeavoring to establish procedures which may enable different agencies to reach agreement before a given issue comes to the state of publication."

In his OWI order number one, Mr. Davis recalled that the office had been established "to formulate and carry out programs designed to facilitate the development of an informed and intelligent understanding, at home and abroad, of the status and progress of the war effort, and of the war policies, activities, and aims of the government."

The Federal war-information policy will be to "issue as promptly as possible all news and background information essential to a clear understanding of this Nation's war effort.

All Possible to Be Told

"The what, why, when, and how will be told. The impact of the war on all phases of American life will be reported. So will the co-operative efforts of the United Nations. Only information which would give aid and comfort to the enemy will be withheld."

Nevada Magnesium to Cross Atlantic To Make Bombs and Tracer Bullets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALLON, Nev.—"White rocks from Nevada are going across the Atlantic in the form of magnesium blocks to make incendiary bombs and tracer bullets for destruction of our enemy," declared Maj. C. J. P. Ball, D. S. O., M. C., of England, vice-president of Basic Magnesium, Inc., when the wheels turned recently on the first unit of the world's largest magnesium industry.

Major Ball had flown the Atlantic, thence to Las Vegas, Nev., to be present when the immense magnesite mines in Gabbs Valley, 90 miles southeast of Fallon, started production.

"Don't forget," he told officials and others at dinner, "that every ton of ore you get out quickly will be hitting the enemy."

Seven hundred employees of the Macdonald Engineering Company working under N. B. Thomsen, project manager, and a hundred or so for the BMI, have been working night and day to have the open-pit mines, mill and calcining plant in production five months ahead of original schedule.

It had been planned to start operating next December. "War created an emergency to speed up the program," said Howard P. Eells, Jr., president of BMI.

The four units of the calcining plant, when all are completed, will handle the concentrates from a daily mine output of 2,000 tons of magnesite, of which the estimated quantity in the property is 900,000,000 tons. Seventy million tons have been opened up in quarries averaging a mile from the plant.

The crushed and calcined ore, weighing approximately a third of that coming from the quarries, will be shipped by truck 31 miles over a new highway nearing completion to the nearest rail point at Luning. The rubber shortage has caused a change in plans to carry the product by truck to the $63,000,000 reduction plant under construction at Las Vegas, Nev., said the BMI president. Instead, shipments from there will be by rail by way of Salt Lake City.

Within a very short time, Mr. Eells continued, the Las Vegas works will be ready for the magnesium ore from northern Nevada. Salt from Death Valley and other supplies have been assembled for an early start. Power lines from Boulder Dam were installed months ago and a water supply from Lake Mead was later provided.

The $3,000,000 calcining plant in Gabbs Valley is expected to be completed and all four units working by next December.

Franchet d'Esperey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICHY, July 10—Marshal Louis Franchet d'Esperey who passed on here July 8 rose from a volunteer soldier to the rank of Marshal, and was the only other Marshal of France beside Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain.

Marshal Franchet d'Esperey was made commander in chief of the Allied forces in the Balkans in 1918, and forced the capitulation of Bulgaria in September, 1918.

He fought against the Moors in 1882 as a lieutenant, and in the Boxer Rebellion in China as a captain in 1898.

Tobruk's Fall Described by Captured Men

Continued from Page 1

to give themselves up and lived in hiding, planning their escape. Carefully choosing a point in the perimeter which seemed the least guarded, they set forth one night. They had two water canteens between them, four cans of bully-beef, and three service revolvers. Moving by night and hiding by day, they hoped to reach the United Nations lines on foot. At that time they knew nothing of the extent of the United Nations withdrawal.

Challenged by Sentry

Crossing the Tobruk perimeter, they were challenged by an Italian sentry who fired when they failed to reply but they kept hidden. After a perfunctory search the sentry gave it up.

After walking all night in a southeasterly direction, they found an abandoned dugout where they hid throughout the following day sheltered from the scorching desert sun. Fortunately there was a full four-gallon water can in the dugout.

After a second all night march they were hiding in a derelict truck somewhere south of Gambut when a German Mark-3 tank drove up. Its crew of four got out and walked toward the truck, evidently looking for gasoline or possible loot. They were taken completely by surprise when the South Africans suddenly jumped up and covered them with their revolvers. Taking one German along in order to show them how to operate the tank, a type of vehicle with which they were totally unfamiliar, the South Africans drove off in the Mark-3. Either the German driver tricked them or something else went wrong, for after a broiling ride inside the tank for several hours the engine stopped and refused to revive. So they resumed their journey on foot, escorting their prisoner.

Enemy Column Encountered

Heading farther south into the desert in order to avoid enemy patrols, they nevertheless encountered a German transport column an dbarely had time to hide in a small cave in the rocks. While the enemy passed within a stone's throw the Sergeant, who sat next to the prisoner, kept his revolver muzzle pressed against him. Late in the day they passed an Italian column. The Sergeant, who spoke German, ordered the prisoner to pretend he was the captor and they his prisoners. The little act went off successfully without embarrassing questions.

"On the fourth day out we were running short of water and decided to let the prisoner go," said the Sergeant. "We gave him bullybeef and a compass and set him on his course. Our own situation seemed desperate. From the prisoner we had learned the extent of the British withdrawal."

It was evident the men could never reach their own line on foot. They must either surrender or find transportation. Hiding on the fifth day, foodless and weary, they saw a truck approaching and decided they would try to capture it. As it came abreast the sergeant dashed into the middle of the road, waving his arms excitedly.

The truck pulled up, whereupon the sergeant rushed up to the cab, shouting "Zulu." The surprised driver realized something was amiss and lunged at the sergeant. He was not quick enough, however, for the latter shot him. Thereupon the other two came out of their concealment and the German who was seated next to the driver offered no further resistance. Thereafter they drove three days by devious routes and had several narrow escapes, being shot at in turn by both sides. They finally made contact with New Zealanders, who fed them and directed them to the new South African positions.

Auto Rationing Branch Of OPA Gets Counsel

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration today appointed Harland F. Leathers as chief legal counsel of the OPA's passenger automobile rationing branch.

Mr. Leathers, originally from Bangor, Maine, is a graduate of the University of Maine and received his law degree from Duke University, Durham, N. C. He practiced law with the firm of Milbank, Tweed and Hope in New York before joining the OPA early this year.

Where Ignorance Is . . . Well, It Saved Some Water

PORTLAND, Ore., July 11 (AP)—A little ignorance sometimes helps, says Sid Benedict, assistant engineer in the Water Bureau.

Last week the temperature reached 107 degrees, but censorship forbade its publication and Portlanders used only 73,000,000 gallons of water.

In 1941 when the mercury reached a well-advertised 104 degrees meters clicked off 98,000,000 gallons.

River Traffic in Old-Time Way Back to 'Save Day' in Transport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Long-time rivermen along the banks of the Mississippi and at the other ports of call on inland waterways today are elated. They point out that "old-fashion" river transportation is going to save the day.

True enough, they will admit, the historic glory of the Mississippi and other American rivers may never be surpassed. They agree that colorful packets aren't racing around the bend, that the rivers aren't crowded with show boats.

But the river boats of today are doing a much greater job of hauling than ever before. New records for hard work are being rung up daily as the mighty rivers carry more and more war materials.

Even a greater future is predicted for inland waterways. Besides carrying their historical quota of cotton, barges on the Mississippi are pushing upstream and floating downstream with an unending list of vital goods. Sulphur from Louisiana is going via the river route to the chemical industries of St. Louis. Steel and steel products are coming downstream from Pittsburgh. With the current and against it, modern river barges are transporting hundreds of items, doing a job at which the old river masters would marvel.

An indication of things to come is seen in the increased number of oil tankers moving upstream with their important cargo, taking it safely to the industrial East. Already increased demands upon railroad facilities and overland truckers, together with the sinking of many vessels plying the coastal waters, have more than revived Mark Twain's old Mississippi.

The Mississippi, with more than 40 tributaries which are navigable for at least part of their course, forms one of the really great inland navigation systems of the world. More than 15,000 miles of waterway are capable of being used for commercial transport purposes.

With war pressure on, shippers are re-discovering the river that was first discovered by Hernando de Soto, an early Spanish explorer, in 1541.

Early traffic down the Mississippi was mostly by barges or keelboats, and the return trip was rarely attempted. With the development of the steamboat, upstream trips became regular. It was only four years after Fulton made his journey up the Hudson that the first steamboat was puffing on the Mississippi.

Traffic on the great "Father of Waters" was at its zenith 30 years later. With the passing of another 30 years and the coming of competition by the East-West railroad, the glory of the river began to decline.

To some persons modern river traffic may not be quite so colorful as the traffic of the steamboat era pictured in the technicolor motion pictures of the Old South. Others, however, find an inspiring panorama moving day and night up and down the channel that is maintained by the United States Engineers.

The scene today is of a re-born giant working with his sleeves rolled up, and throbbing as he carries his heavier burden. The modern picture is not one of a single boat with a tiny cargo struggling against the current; it is of powerful tugs which guide or tow trains of steel barges. One tug economically handles a load which would require 400 to 600 freight cars.

It was during the first World War that the United States Government established a line of boats as a common carrier between St. Louis and New Orleans. Later the line was incorporated as the Inland Waterways Corporation.

The Federal Barge Lines, operated by the Inland Waterways Corporation on their Mississippi River system which include the Missouri River to Kansas City, Mo., and the Illinois River to Chicago, handled approximately 17 per cent more tonnage in 1941 than in 1940. Now the tonnage is running as high as 30 per cent above monthly figures for the corresponding periods last year. Private barge lines operating on the rivers also report such tremendous increases in traffic.

Charles S. Donley, Chairman of the Transportation Research Committee of Pittsburgh, said more traffic is moving up inland rivers than is going through the Panama Canal.

The gasoline and oil shortage along the Atlantic seaboard is going to increase river traffic still more, rivermen say. They insist that the rivers can deliver great quantities of oil, gasoline and fuel oil to the East. They note that the rivers have done the job in the past.

Oregon Shipyard to Avoid Slump By Making Cargo Planes After War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Broad plans for continued postwar production at the huge St. Johns yard of the Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation, which would remove the onus of the "boomtown" label from this City and make for a stable peacetime economy here, were announced at the launching of the steamer Cornelius Gilliam in a message from the Corporation's Vice-President and General Manager, Edgar F. Kaiser.

Mr. Kaiser's plans were told at the noon launching to the assembled shipbuilders by Al Bauer, Assistant General Manager, when he announced that the head of the St. Johns yard is working on a program for converting the shipyard into an aircraft plant specializing in assembly line production of cargo carrying aircraft as soon as "this war is over and won."

Quoting from a wire from Mr. Kaiser, who is now in Washington, Mr. Bauer declared, "The tools and manpower of this yard will not be idle afterward if we have the vision to convert our plant into something our country will need.

"Air transportation is one of the great futures of the country and by our efforts here not only will we give all for the immediate need of ships and more ships, but we will establish that Portland is the place to continue building," Mr. Bauer concluded.

Details of the proposal to build cargo airplanes are lacking, but it is believed that the Kaiser group contemplates using magnesium from the Permanente Metals Corporation mill at Los Gatos, California, which began production of the light metal from its first units several weeks ago.

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The Home Forum

"Some Day, I'll Write A Book"

I HAVE HEARD IT SAID frequently, and I'm sure you have, too. Whether something occurs that is of minute interest or of great moment, there is invariably one individual who will think either aloud or to himself: "Some day I'll write a book about that."

Of course, we all know that most of those books are never even begun, and that this is fortunate both for the publisher and for the reading public. It is usually much pleasanter to remember delightful occurrences than methodically to re-create them with lead or ink!

* * *

Yet so many delightful things happen in our experience: happy adventures, new friendships, old friendships renewed. For example, a friend of mine did routine work in a busy office, and over the years she made many acquaintances and had her own private enjoyments. There were parties, extra treats, countless humorous incidents. She remembered to note these with the full intention of pressing them within a newly-glued binding. And she did that, too. But somehow a personal touch was missing, and her little stories reminded me of the steps in a geometry problem—until I discovered that I wasn't supposed to look for an answer.

* * *

I knew another girl who had decided upon a theatrical career. After her training, she joined a stock company and toured through Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, and the northern part of New York State.

They played in barns and school auditoriums: they carried their scenery and costumes in a trailer. She had much to tell me about her adventures, as we sat at dinner. "And some day," she concluded, "I'll write a book about it."

I smiled. I remembered her letters, her large, bold handwriting slanted slightly backward, covering as much space as possible in order to fill up the page quickly.

* * *

I wondered about Grace.

In a snug little house with a bit of a garden, she was surrounded by other snug little houses and gardens. Friends, flowers, hedges, beach chairs for the lawn—here was an ideal place to write.

All this I thought, as I reclined in a striped canvas hammock at dusk. Yet, as I watched her, a few feet away, idly fingering the leaves of the hedge, I reached an inexplicable conclusion—Grace was one person who had never even thought of writing a book.

* * *

Mark Twain relates, in "The Innocents Abroad," that his fellow-travelers started with the same intention that he had—to record each day's events faithfully in their journals. For the first few days, everyone kept his promise, but soon the novelty was abandoned by all but the author who was really an author.

* * *

I'd like to write, too. They told me to travel first, to see strange sights, famous landmarks, new faces, and to make new friends.

I have. I still want to write, but these experiences have barely scratched the shiny mirror of remembrance. I want to write about a picture in my room, a picture of a little girl sitting on a box hiding her apple from her brother. I want to write about a grandmother, reading hour after hour of giants and fairies and rabbits to a wide-eyed child crouched at her feet. Of course, I'll mention those bridges and tunnels we used to make at the beach, the games of potsie and hop-scotch and "all in together, girls" that we played in the street. I'll write about the friends that have moved here and moved away again, yet have never really gone.

* * *

Yes, we all have so many things to remember that most of us would like to share our experiences with everyone. If we could only pluck them from the soil of contentment, as though they were dandelions, and with one hearty puff scatter them far and wide! It's ever so much harder to sit down and write them one by one. Anyway, most people have shared more of their joys than they imagine. I'm sure you have, too; so there's no cause for concern on your part or on mine if we never manage to sit down and write that book.

S. L. S.

Sunlight Through Hemlocks

Here, within this woodland not yet night,
Nor fully day, one patch of ground is bright
With radiance from our private star, the sun—
As though the universe were made for one
Contented man, bestowing, without measure,
A sudden wealth of gold to give him pleasure.

HARRY ELMORE HURD

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A CHINESE BRONZE BOWL OF THE EARLY CHOU DYNASTY (c. 1122-c. 722 B. C.)

ENHANCED BY a brilliant patina of azurite blue and malachite green from long centuries of burial, the traditional decoration of this Chou bronze bowl is still as crisp and clear as when it came from the mold. With its great handles, rounded sides, and high foot, it is a beautifully proportioned grain-vessel, of a shape known as *kuei*. Among the many ritual utensils cast in bronze for the ceremonial feasts of the ancestral temples were tripods, caldrons, steamers, basins, ewers, goblets, jars, and covered buckets. The grain bowls, with and without handles, were probably used for offerings of rice and millet. The grains were prepared by boiling in a kind of porridge, called congee. It is told in the Chinese classics of the Chou dynasty, how the ruler would create peace and tranquillity in those troublous times would be met by the people bringing baskets of silks and vessels of congee as a tribute.

The decoration of conventionalized birds and animals is in the style of the period. On the body of the bowl, the bold designs are represented on an incredibly fine ground-pattern of spirals, known as the thunder or cloud pattern, which covers the entire surface.

From the inscriptions on the bronzes themselves, in the ancient pictographic writing of the Chinese, we know that these vessels were made for ceremonial use in the temple of a clan or ruling family. Sometimes they were a memorial commemorating the receipt of Imperial honors. They were the ancient Chinese counterpart of our medals of honor and our honorary degrees. From the time they were made, these bronzes were as highly treasured as they are today. Unsparing endeavor was lavished upon their making, to ensure their artistic and technical perfection. The achievement of the ancient craftsmen has never been equalled. Hundreds of these ceremonial vessels are preserved, in the great art collections of China, Sweden, England, and America, and they remain among the finest works in bronze that the world has ever known.

A. R. H.

In the Crowded Streets Of Foochow

PETER NEVER FORGOT his first trip to Foochow. He stood every minute beside the captain and steered with the big wheel till they reached Foochow harbor.

The harbor was the most exciting place he had ever seen. Sampans, launches, and junks elbowed each other, darting past or drifting slowly across another's track. Cook boats crept by, peddling steaming rice. Peter and the captain rowed ashore in the dinghy, Peter's eyes wide with astonishment. He sat on the wharf chewing a piece of sugar cane while the captain bargained about a raft. Fish peddlers pattered by, and coolies bearing heavy bales on their backs. . . .

In the crowded streets Peter kept close to the captain. He liked best the narrow twisting lanes with bright banners hung over the open shops—especially the toy shops where bamboo dragons and painted tigers stuffed with sawdust glared fiercely on the shelves. Peter pointed them out one by one for the captain to admire. . . .

They pushed on through the crowd of sing-song peddlers and shoppers till they reached a street corner. Here a jolly man with a black skull cap and white whiskers had an open restaurant. "Gnu wong ah, gnu wong ah—fishballs, fishballs," he cried, beating a bowl with a spoon. The crowd hurried by, but Peter and the captain stopped. Peter ate hot fishballs floating in broth and a white pork bun seasoned with spices.

"Gnu wong ah," the man chanted, beating the bowl with his spoon as they walked away.

Peter thought he must have seen all of Foochow that day. Once they rode in a rickshaw pulled by a coolie, and once in a carriage drawn by a lazy horse. They stopped in a square to watch a puppet show, Peter sitting on the captain's shoulder high above everyone's head. Then it was time to go home. They wound in and out of the twisting streets. He wondered how the captain could find the way. . . .

By the time they reached the river the sailors had fastened a loaded raft to the tug. They climbed aboard and the tug pulled slowly away from the harbor. The journey home was swifter. They were moving now with the current. The hills of Foochow grew dim in the distance, the paddy fields and the villages slipped by. Peter stood at the wheel. The soft wind touched his sunburned face and tangled his brown hair—still full of mud from the Min. The river flowed steadily down to the sea, carrying him home.—From "Peter on the Min," by DOROTHY CLARK. (Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard.)

Qui sont mes Ennemis?

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

EN CES JOURS où la lutte s'étend presque au monde entier, le mot "ennemi" revient souvent dans les conversations ou les lectures. Une nation regarde plusieurs autres peuples comme ses ennemis: ce sont des adversaires que maintes personnes — écrivains, orateurs ou simples particuliers — nous engagent à craindre, à haïr, et dont on nous dit qu'il faut toujours se méfier.

En temps de guerre, les citoyens sont sujets aux lois et aux ordonnances de leur gouvernement national; ils s'aperçoivent que s'ils veulent obéir aux autorités constituées, ils ne peuvent pas toujours se conformer au bien absolu; ils sont obligés de choisir la voie qui paraît s'en rapprocher le plus, étant donné les circonstances. C'est pourquoi bien des chrétiens sincères, amis de la liberté et pensant selon la justice, ont choisi de deux maux le moindre: hommes et femmes, beaucoup d'entre eux participent d'une manière ou d'une autre à la lutte contre ceux qui passent pour les ennemis de la nation.

Dans la Bible, un grand nombre de passages ont trait aux ennemis; et les saintes Écritures contiennent plusieurs récits faits pour nous inspirer, parce qu'ils montrent les victoires spirituelles remportées par des hommes qui comprenaient Dieu, se confiaient en Lui et cherchaient auprès de Lui les directions, la protection, les ressources. Élisée ne s'effraya point lorsqu'une grande troupe de soldats vinrent entourer la ville de Dothan, où il se trouvait avec son serviteur; tous deux échappèrent au danger et n'en reçurent aucune atteinte. Lorsque Saül, qui voulait absolument tuer David, se mit à sa recherche avec trois mille hommes, David fut protégé, et il aurait même pu s'emparer du roi; mais malgré l'occasion qui s'offrait à lui, il refusa de porter la main sur Saül. Nous étonnerons-nous que David ait pu déclarer avec une entière confiance (Psaume 27:2, 3, 6): "Quand les méchants sont venus contre moi pour dévorer ma chair, ce sont eux, mes adversaires et mes ennemis, qui ont bronché et qui sont tombés. Quand même une armée prendrait position contre moi, mon cœur n'aurait aucune crainte... Déjà ma tête se dresse au-dessus des ennemis qui m'entourent."

Voici la question qui se pose: L'ennemi est-il un homme, une personne, ou est-ce l'entendement charnel, mortel, qui paraît gouverner des individus et des peuples? Cette question trouve sa réponse dans l'attitude de Jésus le Christ qui, même sur la croix, pria pour ses ennemis en disant: "Père, pardonne-leur; car ils ne savent ce qu'ils font" (Luc 23:34). Étienne, ce fervent disciple de Jésus, reconnaissait sans doute clairement que ses ennemis étaient non pas un groupe d'hommes furieux, mais des croyances erronées telles que la haine, l'ignorance, la crainte et l'injustice; en effet, tandis qu'après l'avoir entraîné hors de Jérusalem, on le lapidait, il se mit à genoux et s'écria: "Seigneur, ne leur impute point ce péché!" (Actes 7:60.) Des siècles plus tard, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, qui elle aussi suivait le Christ Jésus avec consécration et fidélité, écrivait dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 8): "Considérés simplement comme votre ennemi ce qui souille, dégrade et détrône l'image du Christ que vous devriez refléter. Tout ce qui purifie, sanctifie et consacre la vie humaine n'est point un ennemi, quelles que soient les souffrances dont s'accompagnent ces progrès."

La Science Chrétienne met en lumière la nature impersonnelle du mal. Nous luttons contre toutes les erreurs dissemblables à Dieu, mais jamais contre l'homme qui, dans son être réel, est l'image ou la ressemblance de Dieu. Aujourd'hui, nombre de Scientistes Chrétiens sont sous les drapeaux, au service de leur pays; assurément, ce qu'ils connaissent du pouvoir et de la présence de Dieu, révélés en Science Chrétienne, les aide à vaincre la crainte, à faire preuve de sagesse et de courage, à se trouver plus heureux. Lorsqu'on dépersonnalise entièrement le mal et qu'on en voit la nullité; lorsqu'on sait qu'il n'a ni moyens d'expression, ni pouvoir ou intelligence lui permettant d'agir, ni origine ou existence réelle, ni demeure — il perd tout semblant de réalité; et l'on en prouve le néant à mesure que la conscience humaine saisit la Vérité divine. Il est juste de se défendre contre toutes les formes du mal, et l'on y arrive en démontrant la Science Chrétienne. Aux soixante-dix qu'il avait envoyé guérir les malades et qui revinrent pleins de joie parce que le succès avait couronné leur travail, Jésus déclara (Luc 10:19): "Voici que je vous ai donné le pouvoir de fouler aux pieds les serpents, les scorpions et toute la puissance de l'ennemi; et rien ne pourra vous nuire." Que l'ennemi se présente sous tel ou tel aspect, qu'il paraisse être une personne, une nation, une maladie, un malheur, la famine, les échecs, la crainte ou la mort, ce n'est jamais une réalité, jamais un fait créé par Dieu. C'est une illusion, une fausse croyance dépourvue de tout fondement.

La Science Chrétienne a rendu au monde un service inestimable, d'une part en démasquant le caractère insubstantiel de tout ce qui s'oppose à la Vérité, à la Vie, à l'Amour, au bien, d'autre part en révélant le fait éternel de la totalité et de la présence divines. Un Scientiste Chrétien eut une expérience qui pourra nous servir d'illustration. Il se sentit directement attaqué par la haine et la malveillance, qui menaçaient de produire une situation où figuraient les pertes, les ennuis, le chagrin et de sérieux dommages pécuniaires. La Science Chrétienne guérit tout cela, d'une manière radicale dès que les faits suivants eurent été reconnus: le mal n'est point une personne, un lieu ou une chose; la création de Dieu est bonne, parfaite, entièrement spirituelle; il ne s'y trouve aucun ennemi.

A la page 278 de *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, par Mrs. Eddy, nous trouvons ce passage: "La Science Chrétienne peut produire et produit en effet la fraternité universelle. Comme elle procède de l'Amour divin, elle explique l'amour, elle vit l'amour, elle démontre l'amour. Les prétendus sens humains, matériels, ne peuvent percevoir ce fait tant qu'ils ne se soumettent pas à l'Amour divin; d'où cette parole de l'Écriture: 'Arrêtez, et sachez que je suis Dieu.'"

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

To Paris, in Summertime

When twilight crouches like a furtive thief
Upon your boulevards, do lovers go
Still to the star-swept woods of Fontainebleau,
And are the trees of Luxembourg in leaf?
Oh, have they hushed the bells of St. Germain?
Does Sacre Coeur speak with the voice of bells?
What of the sound of petals blown, and rain
On cobblestones; the lilt of carrousels?
And, in the blackout, does there bloom a spark
Unwavering against the windy dark?

KATHRYN CRAVENS

Who Are My Enemies?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DURING THESE DAYS of world conflict much is heard and much is read about enemies. The people of one nation consider those of certain other nations their enemies, their foes, whom they are often urged by various writers and speakers to hate or fear, and always to distrust.

In times of war, the citizens of a nation are under the rules and regulations of their national government, and often find that in being obedient to a constituted authority, they are not permitted to conform always to absolute right, but must choose the way which, under the circumstances and conditions, seems nearest right. Thus it is that many loyal, right-thinking, liberty-loving Christian men and women are choosing the lesser of two evils, and are, in one way or another, engaged in warfare with what are known as the nation's enemies.

The Bible has much to say about enemies, and in Holy Writ we find many inspiring accounts of the triumph over enemies by men who have understood and trusted God, who have looked to Him for guidance, protection, and supply. Elisha remained undismayed, regardless of the great number of soldiers threatening the safety of him and his servant at Dothan, and they emerged unscathed and entirely free from the experience. When Saul was determined to kill David and, assisted by a company of men, sought to locate him, David was protected and Saul was delivered into his hand, but in spite of this opportunity, David refused to harm him. Is it any wonder that David could declare so confidently (Psalms 27:2, 3, 6): "When the wicked, even mine enemies and my foes, came upon me to eat up my flesh, they stumbled and fell. Though an host should encamp against me, my heart shall not fear. . . . And now shall mine head be lifted up above mine enemies round about me"?

The question arises, Is the enemy a man, a person, or the carnal, mortal mind which seems to control individuals and nations? Christ Jesus answered this question when, lifted up upon the cross, he prayed for his enemies with these words: "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do" (Luke 23:34). Stephen, a devout follower of Jesus, must have clearly recognized that his enemies, instead of being an angry group of men, were the erroneous beliefs of hate, ignorance, fear, and injustice, for at the time he was stoned outside the gates of Jerusalem, "he kneeled down, and cried with a loud voice, Lord, lay not this sin to their charge" (Acts 7:60). Another consecrated and loyal follower of Christ Jesus, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 8): "Simply count your enemy to be that which defiles, defaces, and dethrones the Christ-image that you should reflect. Whatever purifies, sanctifies, and consecrates human life, is not an enemy, however much we suffer in the process."

Christian Science teaches the impersonal nature of evil. Our contest is against whatever is unlike God, but never against man, who is, in true being, the image and likeness of God. Today there are many students of Christian Science in active service in the armed forces of their country, and they can rest assured that the knowledge of the power and presence of God, which Christian Science reveals, will help them to be more courageous, wiser, happier, and less fearful. When evil is wholly impersonalized and seen to be utterly void, without means of expression, without power or intelligence to act, without actual origin or existence, and therefore without a location, it is stripped of all semblance of reality and its nothingness is demonstrated as it is replaced in human consciousness by the apprehension of divine Truth. It is right to defend ourselves against all enemies, and Christian Science demonstrated achieves this result. When the seventy whom Jesus had sent out to heal the sick returned to him with joyful reports of their work, he said to them (Luke 10:19), "Behold, I give unto you power to tread on serpents and scorpions, and over all the power of the enemy: and nothing shall by any means hurt you." Regardless of what form the enemy takes, whether that of an individual or a nation, whether of disease, disaster, famine, failure, fear, or death, it is never a reality, never a God-created fact. It is but an illusion, a false belief, an unreality.

Christian Science has rendered the world an invaluable service by exposing the insubstantiality of all enemies of Truth, Life, Love, good, as well as in its revelation of the eternal fact of God's allness and ever-presence. The experience of a student of Christian Science illustrates the point just mentioned. The student became aware of a direct attack of hatred and malice, which threatened to bring about a condition of loss, trouble, sorrow, and a substantial financial impairment. Christian Science completely healed the entire situation as soon as the evil was seen as neither person, place, nor thing, and the perfect creation of God was recognized as wholly spiritual and good, without an enemy therein.

The following statement, written by Mrs. Eddy, appears on page 275 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany": "Christian Science can and does produce universal fellowship. As the sequence of divine Love it explains love, it lives love, it demonstrates love. The human, material, so-called senses do not perceive this fact until they are controlled by divine Love; hence the Scripture, 'Be still, and know that I am God.'"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.]

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Sea Shell

This is the ocean that I hear
far far inland from the sea,
with tumbling surf against the ear—
echo that I love so well
of faint tides falling endlessly
in the memory of a shell.

ULRICH TROUBETZKOY

America's Marquis

IN AMERICA, at any rate, Lafayette had not failed. He remained the triumphant champion of liberty, the shining symbol of the French alliance that had made victory possible. "It is no trifling compliment," wrote one of the officers of the American army, "to say that, next to the Commander-in-Chief and the intrepid Greene, no general stood higher in the public favour or more constantly commanded the admiration of the army than La Fayette." . . .

Lafayette long afterward said to the brother of Napoleon Bonaparte that in the American Revolution "the world's greatest concerns were decided by a few skirmishes between patrols." In that half-truth lay at least one striking fact: The skirmishes in America provided dissatisfied Frenchmen of the next decade with a concrete example of "a new nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal," and with a young leader whose loyalties and personal ambitions led him to strive for the realization of those ideals in his own country. Two prerequisites for a successful revolution in France or elsewhere—a program and leadership—were, if not created, at least developed to maturity in the "skirmishes between patrols" in America. The French Revolution might have come without Washington, Franklin, Adams, Greene, Jefferson, Laurens, Hamilton, McHenry, and other friends of "America's marquis." But it did come at the time it came and it did take the form it took largely because of them. And the channel of their influence, the chief bridge in the communication of their spirit to France, was furnished by Lafayette. — From "Lafayette and the Close of the American Revolution," by LOUIS GOTTSCHALK. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

The Capital's Little People Worth While ..... *By R. L. S.*

I do not know why discussions of Washington, the war Capital, should be confined to the important officials, the "big shots," like Nelson, and Henderson, and Roosevelt. There is my Cousin Elizabeth, too. I saw the current March of Time film last night which is all about Washington, and got to thinking about it. There is certainly a lot of war atmosphere and what we journalists know as "color" floating around the Capital these days. The whole spectrum of color is here. You have to wear smoked glasses not to be dazzled by it. But it is not all confined to the people at the top who give interviews and get photographed.

My Cousin Elizabeth came down to get a war job. Ten thousands other young women arrived here the month she did. Without them we wouldn't have any war. You couldn't run the thing without them. It is all right to criticize growing government bureaucracy, of course. I don't like it any more than anyone else. The temporary buildings filled with additional war clerks being rushed up in odd corners and parks of this city are a really terrifying sight. They don't have the glamour of marching armies, and they will probably be here long after the armies are demobilized. Some of the temporary buildings of World War I by the way are just getting their second wind for this struggle.

Well, my Cousin Elizabeth got a place to sleep, finally. She got a bed in an old-fashioned brick mansion turned into a boarding house and now holding 16 girls and two men. She got it because the landlady consented to add one more cot to the seven already placed in what used to be the attic of the old building. There is not a great deal of privacy in a hot attic with seven other occupants. You can imagine the inconveniences, and also the lucrative sort of thing this is for the fortunate owners of Washington attics.

Rent Control Mostly Talk

There is a good deal of talk about rent control going on, but Congress does not seem very keen about granting Mr. Henderson money to enforce it. There are areas of war congestion that need rent control all over the nation. Those eight girls in one attic might stand as a symbol of the problem. They also represent figures who are helping America win the war, as no picture of Washington is complete without them.

There are a lot of other changed scenes and values in the war Capital that ought to be chronicled. I was sitting in the Press Gallery in the Senate the other day. In peacetimes I used to haunt the place. Nowadays months go by without a visit. Senator Danaher was talking. In the Gallery itself there were 12 reporters. On the green carpeted floor below there were 13 Senators. In the public galleries in the full sweep on my right side there were 71 spectators. In the galleries on the left I counted only 71.

In peacetime these galleries hold hundreds. On the Senate floor there were almost as many clerks and secretaries as Senators. There were eight page boys (one of them asleep, I think) sitting on the lower steps of the dais wearing their blue knickers and white shirts. Senator Danaher was reading at length an article from a magazine which referred, in passing, to "Eupeptic Frank Knox." That was on Monday, and shortly after that they recessed for three days, to Thursday, and I went out to look up "eupeptic." Somehow I shall visualize the scene when I next contemplate how war has transferred powers from Congress to the Executive.

Concert in Searchlight Setting

Another colorful scene that comes to mind is an outdoor war relief concert at night. We sat on the stone steps of the "Watergate," an amphitheater behind the Lincoln Memorial down by the Potomac. The performers, speakers and so forth are down in the illuminated wooden shell, floating at the river bank. Sitting with me and looking down on them are eight or nine thousand persons. Canoes are tied next to the barge and get free admittance.

It is one of those mild Washington summer nights that compensate in part for the sultriness of the day. Every now and then, thousands of feet up, there is the faint drone of an airplane. A searchlight finger pokes up at it, and then another finger and another from various parts of the countryside until they have spotted it and follow it across the starlit sky. Half-way up the beam there is a faint blob of light where a bit of mist is hanging. All this antiaircraft spotting is going on as a background of the stage performance where William L. Batt and others are making speeches and Paul Robeson, the Negro singer, is performing.

To me, Paul Robeson has one of the most uplifting voices in the world. I never heard anything on the opera stage equal to it. He can thrill me as nobody else can. But the man behind me isn't happy. He is a naval officer and arrived half an hour late with a companion. His white uniform sets off his ruddy face. He runs his finger down the concert program and notes discontentedly that "that darkey" is going to sing. After the recital he tells his companion he still thinks it was in poor taste, and I am reminded that Washington is on the Mason-Dixon line and that old prejudices die hard.

Those are just some of the little pictures of a wartime Capital. I shall probably remember them long after more important matters are forgotten.

The Country Speaks: Boston

Nation of Arsonists ..... *By Don McCammond*

America is becoming a nation of arsonists, foregoing new automobiles and shiny aluminum kettles just to start fires. That sounds alarming, but it is perfectly legal and is even supported by the Government. The fires Mr. and Mrs. America and their two and a fraction children who make up the average American family are planning will not be set within the boundaries of the United States.

When the time comes, they will flare up in Berlin and Tokyo, the gift of the American people.

To make these gifts, each Mr. and Mrs. America and family has deprived itself, among other things, of 3.12 pounds of aluminum a year. That amount fits neatly into the manufacture of eight incendiary bombs—calling cards in Axis capitals—or a wing tip on a bomber, a fuel tank on a fighter plane, or trusses on a transport.

Not yet has the American family felt deeply the loss or deprivation caused by these gifts, nor the shortage of materials pouring into a hundred wartime items from civilian life. Not yet. American manufacturers are responsible for the softening of the blow. Automobiles, kettles, clothes, and kitchenware were all made ahead of time, months before their purchase and use by the consumer. They are still in stock, but in ever lowering quantities.

IF There Is Gasoline

As the war goes on, clothes will have to wear longer, the old bus will have to run farther—if there is any gasoline—and the vacuum cleaner make two trips where it made one before. American families will have plenty of time to "take stock," the new and popular game of measuring what they are getting by giving up materials needed for war.

Take the aluminum order for instance. All aluminum has been taken out of civilian production and shoved into the war machine. Statistics of the Office for Emergency Management in Boston show 2,000 tons a year passed up by outboard motor fans; 24,285 tons from cooking utensils and household equipment; 5,301 tons from electrical appliances; golfers have yielded 10 tons in new clubs; stop orders on the manufacture of musical instruments brought 265 tons; three tons were found in razors; 2,100 in radios; 486 tons from washing machines and ironers, and 20,000 tons from automobiles.

Almost 55,000 tons turned over, an average of 3.12 pounds from each of America's 35,000,000 families.

That isn't all. The American family is giving up iron and steel, copper, lead, plastics and hundreds of other materials. Enough brass was relinquished by each family to do its part in the making of thirty-six .30-caliber cartridges. That was 36 more shots at tyranny.

More than half a pound of chromium came from each family in the form of no-longer-manufactured golf clubs and passenger cars. Chromium—the stuff that hardens steel for the armor-piercing shells of an antiaircraft gun protecting a power plant. Copper and zinc for 475 of those .30 caliber cartridges have been yielded by Mr. America, his Missus and their youngsters. Other contributions are almost endless. There are the four pounds of lead, enough for five shells for a 240 mm. howitzer. Half a pound each of nickel and plastics—nickel for an 81 mm. trench mortar, plastics for diaphragms for three gas masks. And four times that number of gas masks have been made from the 21 pounds of rubber already given up by the Average Family. From four families has come sufficient silk for a parachute to save the life of a Flying Tiger.

Wool for Soldiers

Tin, little less than a pound, but plenty for containers to hold three months' supply of food for a soldier. No trouser cuffs, jacket pleats, patch pockets or flares, but enough wool in 11.4 pounds for an overcoat to keep a soldier in Iceland warm.

And from all sources—autos, flower stands, razors and so forth—came the finest steel in the world. About 7,300,000 tons of it. Mathematics gives 419.2 pounds of iron and steel to each American family. Two machine guns take an equal amount.

Substitutes have been hit. American ingenuity immediately looked for something to take the place of what was restricted, but when they found something that was taken, too, Plastics are used in planes, guns, tanks and ships. Sugar and gasoline have felt the ban against domestic consumption. Fewer bicycles, a reduction in phonograph records. Even electricity may be rationed in some areas.

As a Nation, we are building some of the greatest fires in history. To the Germans and the Japsanese, the knowledge alone that Americans can give without stint must be a blow as severe as 1,000 planes over Cologne.

To Change the Subject:

A Canine Speaks ..... *By Jessie Ash Arndt*

Usually I let my master go with me when I take my run on the Esplanade but the day I'm going to tell you about was a holiday, so I just slipped out without him. And it was certainly a good thing I did. I met so many persons I should otherwise not have met at all.

The Esplanade, in case you don't know Boston, is the park along the Charles River made especially so dogs can take their masters out for exercise. Many of us live in apartments near by and if it weren't for us, our owners might just sit inside and never get out to enjoy the river. We usually lead them out at the end of a leash otherwise they'd get separated from us because they can't go as fast as we can.

Well, to go back to the holiday. It was a wonderful day. The wind was blowing, rustling the trees, rippling the water, and making the little sailboats tilt over on their sides, and I was excited the minute I sniffed the air. I went bounding down to the water's edge and waded in the first thing. I came out and shook hyself and then caught sight of another dog, the same color as I am but not so stocky—sort of long and slim, an Irish setter. I barked a greeting and he came right over. We romped and chased each other until his master called him and then I had to look for other playmates.

There's a little island, connected with the other part of the Esplanade by a foot bridge and over there, having a picnic, were four children and two mothers. Unfortunately, they had finished eating when I got there, but I wasn't really hungry anyway. All I wanted was to play. I ran around and barked a few times but I guess the children didn't have any dogs in their family so they didn't know what to do. Funny about people sometimes, they can't speak our language and they don't even understand what we're saying to them.

The little boy had taken off his shoes and, when I crouched down, waiting to see if the children would start a game, I sort of sniffed the shoes. Of course, he thought I was after them and as he reached for them, I grabbed one and ran with it.

If any of you other dogs who read this want to know how to start people running after you and playing tag, I recommend making off with one of their shoes. It's wonderful. The two mothers, three little girls—everyone but the small boy who couldn't come because he had but one shoe—started after me. I went a little distance, dropped the shoe, and pretended to be chewing it. One of the mothers called out that if I chewed the shoe, she'd chew me if she could just catch me. But it was only in fun of course. So I waited until they got almost up to me and reached for the shoe and then I ran again.

By that time another girl in the park, a man who had been asleep under a tree, and a soldier and a girl who had been sitting on one of the benches, joined the chase. It seemed to do them all good. Before that, they had been just sitting off by themselves, but by the time I had circled around a few times they were all talking to each other, calling back and forth and all trying to catch me.

Finally, I got rather warm and thought they probably had played long enough too so I went way back in some high bushes and dropped the shoe for them to find. I joined some of the spectators on the edge of the bushes as the children hunted and hunted until they finally found it. One of the spectators said I was grinning and I guess I was. They seemed surprised that I hadn't hurt the shoe any. The very idea, why I wouldn't think of harming a little boy's shoe.

After the excitement had died down a little, I waded out into the water, lapped up a good drink and cooled off. I shook myself well when I first stepped out on shore but I still looked pretty wet so I thought I'd have some more fun. I ran over to a man sitting under a tree and you could just see him draw aside cautiously because he thought I was going to shake again and get him all wet. But of course I didn't. I went close up to him though and then I rolled over and over on the grass.

It was certainly a wonderful day. I was sorry my master missed it but concluded there were times when we really needed a vacation from each other. People sometimes have what we dogs call "inhibitions" about us and it certainly is fun to be able to express ourselves once in a while.

Norris Hopes for Peace That Will End All War

America's elder statesman declares hatred must not be allowed to dictate terms of compact—Believes common people will prevent vested interests from becoming entrenched.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 11—George W. Norris, Senator from Nebraska and Elder Statesman for all the nation, believes Germany should be disarmed after this war and kept disarmed for 50 years. He believes the peace, however, should not be based on hatred. He believes the present struggle is one where the common man won't let vested interests become entrenched after it is over. And he believes the effort to win the war, terrible though sacrifices are, will be worth the cost.

Senator Norris is 81 years old today. He has been in Congress, House and Senate, for almost 39 years, a longer period than any other living member. On this, his birthday, in an interview with a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, he talked of his present hopes and past contests and his views on many aspects of American life.

The caliber of Congress today, says Mr. Norris, is higher than when he came to it in 1903. Of the seven Presidents he has served under, he counts the "two Roosevelts" greatest. He thinks the Supreme Court should have some members who are not lawyers—but "philosophers." The common man is getting a better break in Congress today, says Mr. Norris, than he did two generations ago. Washington reporters come in for high praise of the veteran: he says they are the ablest group a Congressman meets. Always the crusader, Mr. Norris, who retains his faith in the common man as untarnished and resplendent as when he brought it first to the town of Washington in "Teddy's" administration, just delivered on the Senate floor a vigorous three-hour attack on the confirmation of a "Boss" Hague judge in New Jersey. One of the most needed reforms in America today, he declares, is "taking politics out of the executive, legislative and judiciary — particularly the judiciary."

Supreme Court

As to the present Supreme Court, Mr. Norris thinks it's the best in history.

Finally, Mr. Norris at 81 told his interviewer that when his present six-year Senate term expires next year, his fifth, he won't run again.

As to that, however, Nebraska voters will have the final word.

When M. Norris reached the subject of the war in the interview he got up and paced the floor.

"Special interests entrench themselves in war," said Mr. Norris, "we all get to thinking about the war and aren't criticizing where we ought to. I know I'm not. However, I feel that at least as far as this war is concerned there is an almost universal feeling that we will not let war-levels or special interests entrench themselves when peace is signed."

"What sort of a peace do you seek, Senator?"

"A peace that will do away with war." Mr. Norris spoke with strong emotion. He took a breath and began:

"The world is gradually developing through a very slow and tiresome process from barbarism to the present civilization. We have still got to throw off some of the old elements of barbarism that linger on; the most important one of them all is war.

"We can't have a really civilized world until we succeed, some day, somehow, in getting along without wars. When we overthrow Hitler, Japan and Mussolini if we insist on the right kind of a peace we shall have victory. Yes—we shall have made a great step, I believe, despite the awful sacrifice entailed."

Complete Disarmament

"What sort of a peace? Do you favor co-operative world action?"

Mr. Norris reflected. "I was opposed to the League of Nations," he said. "I thought it held fundamental mistakes that prevented it from succeeding. Nevertheless today I believe that at this peace conference we must take final action; we must first of all see that aggressor nations, Germany first and Japan and Mussolini, must be completely disarmed and final steps taken to prevent rearmament.

"At Versailles we made a complete failure: we only sowed the seeds of another war and we are reaping the fruits right now. We must not lose the peace again as we did at Versailles. We must not only take away their armament but their munitions factories, submarines: all these items must be completely annihilated. And I think that for a term of years these enemy nations must be prevented from starting on any armament program whatever."

The veteran Senator paused. Then he continued in a changed voice: "But the peace treaty must not be based on hate. The conquered states must be treated as equals, save under the conditions I have just cited. I believe that if they are kept disarmed for 50 years, until the present generation of tyrants has passed and the nations have learned the blessings of energies released from the production of arms and standing armies, they will be content to follow the path of peace."

Postwar Danger

Mr. Norris warned, in passing, that he saw danger in the postwar era to successful countries, even the United Nations themselves, unless they curbed their militarism. But he hoped they would gradually disarm too, with the threat of war passing away.

"Do you have any feeling about newspapers and the press after a 39-year contact, Mr. Norris?"

"I think that newspaper men are the brightest band of fellows that we have to deal with," the Senator, who has probably been denounced in the press as often as any man in Congress, responded. "Taking them as a class I think they are fair and able. I refer to the men who actually get the news. They are, however, hired men; sometimes they are told what to write and sometimes they know what the editorial attitude is to which they are expected to conform. I place the writers ahead of the editors back home."

Mr. Norris praised particularly the late Paul Y. Anderson of the St. Louis Post Dispatch, who helped unearth the Harding oil scandals.

Advancement

"How about Congress, Mr. Norris? Is the common man getting a better or worse legislative break than when you first came here?"

Mr. Norris deliberated a minute. "I think he is—I haven't any doubt of it," he said at last. "Again I don't know, but my answer is controlled by my wish: I have a deep feeling that it ought to be true and I am convinced it is true. Evidence? Well, I believe we are advancing. For one thing, people are better educated today. We are making great strides. Education—if it is a public education and not surrounded or circumscribed in any way, is one of the greatest incentives to the oncoming generation to better government that there is." Mr. Norris warmed to his subject.

"I have great faith in the younger generation," said the veteran. "They will do a better job than we did. And we are probably doing a better job than the generation did before us."

Mr. Norris answered the questions with simple sincerity. He was obviously uttering the faith of a lifetime in the common people.

"Well, sir, how about Congress? Is its caliber improved over 1903, do you think?"

"Yes — notwithstanding that there is wonderful room for vast improvement," chuckled Mr. Norris with humor that is characteristic of him. "Of course the House is larger today than in 1903, in fact, it is too big." (The House today has 435 members, in 1903 it had 386 members.) "It is a mistake," he went on, "to believe that you can get a Democratic legislature where debate is limited and where work must be controlled by groups within the body. But, on the whole, the atmosphere of public life is much improved, I think, over 40 years ago. City government is an example."

In the next question Senator Norris' thoughts obviously went back to his unsuccessful fight last week against confirmation of Thomas F. Meaney as a Federal District judge in New Jersey, recommended by "Boss" Hague. Asked what he considered the biggest issue before the public, outside of war, Mr. Norris, instead of giving a conventional answer, brought up the subject of "too much politics." There was "too much politics," he said, not only in the executive, in the legislature, but in the judiciary branch also, a place from which politicians should be "absolutely barred."

Mr. Norris has been interested in the courts for years. He saw no good reason for having a conflicting State and Federal system of courts, he said. "More and more," he went on, "the desirability of having men on the court who are experts in the economy and science of government is becoming apparent. I think if I could have my way, and were the President of the United States, I would appoint some of the judges of the Supreme Court who are not even lawyers—but philosophers."

The decisions the court makes, he explained, are often not based so much on law as on economics and policy. Incidentally, Mr. Norris believes that the present Supreme Court is the best the country has ever had, "because it shears through technicalities." With a vigorous gesture Mr. Norris declared that "a precedent not based on a fair decision of the issues of the question—the courts should sweep aside"

Personal Question

"Here is a personal question, Mr. Norris. You lost your father when you were a child; your only brother was killed in the Civil War; you were the 11th in a family of 12, and you did back-breaking jobs all your youth for neighboring farmers to earn your school and keep. Looking back on it now do you figure it was good for you? Is the present generation of young people too soft?"

Mr. Norris mused as though he were reflecting on it himself, a long way off. "There wasn't much that was restful or even enjoyable in that life, to be sure," he said. "I had an uphill fight ever since I got out of the cradle and I never had any particular backing or support. I'm inclined to think it was good for me although it did take away many of the pleasures and comforts of life."

Both of us were standing now—the Senator still thoughtful: An ordinary-looking, plainly clothed, simple man, clad in the invisible but shining armor of a great faith in the common people.

"But the youngsters of today, the new generation," said the interviewer, rather breathlessly for some reason, "do you consider them too soft?"

"You younger generation?—They are the hope of the future!" said Mr. Norris firmly. "Too soft?—nonsense. I am a firm believer in relieving them of many of the hardships that I went through. No, I wouldn't want them to pass through all that."

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Norris Questions Nelson on Rubber

Senator George W. Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska accused WPB Chairman Donald Nelson of "doing nothing" to increase the nation's rubber supply through utilization of agricultural commodities. Senator Norris made the charges before a Senate Agricultural Subcommittee after Mr. Nelson criticized and objected to legislation recommended by members which would establish a rubber supply agency. Mr. Nelson told the committee he felt that the proposed legislation would "interfere with, rather than help" the nation's synthetic rubber program. Picture shows principals at the hearing. Mr. Nelson sits at extreme left. Directly across the table (wearing bow tie) is Senator Norris. Next to the right come Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma and Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa, right foreground.

Rent Control Sector in Dither As Landlords, Tenants Protest

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—The rent control sector of the Government's stand against inflation, was beset today by strong pressure from organized and individual landlords in many sections of the country.

Threats from Seattle of a nation-wide gathering of property owners to force rent ceilings upward reached the office of Price Administration here simultaneously with news of a threatened "rent strike" by 200,000 Congress of Industrial Organizations unionists in Detroit if rents were raised.

Attempted wholesale evictions were reported from New Haven, Conn., and to top it off, a suit challenging constitutionality of the whole Price Control Act was on file in Mobile, Ala., where a property owner petitioned Federal Court to block enforcement of the rent freeze in that area.

For the time being, top OPA rent officials were silent on the situation.

But aside from "almost innumerable" instances of OPA lawyers rushing to court to prevent evictions arising from rent-ceiling disputes, an OPA spokesman indicated that the reaction to rent controls, now covering 75 cities, was hardly more bitter than anticipated.

Suits on Constitutionality

Only two attacks on constitutional grounds—the Mobile case and one in South Bend, Ind., are known to be have been filed, the spokesman said. And only one landlord's hardship case has so far reached Washington on appeal from the local and regional offices. This came from Seattle.

So far nobody has used the three-judge emergency court of appeals authorized under the Price Control Act and appointed by Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone. It was indicated in Washington that OPA might seek to have the Mobile suit, filed by R. Lyles Hatter, transferred to this special tribunal.

Meanwhile these developments were reported from widely scattered areas:

In Seattle Floyd Oles, Manager of the newly organized landlords' organization which met 1,800 strong Thursday night, said he had wired representatives in 24 other cities where rents also were cut back to levels of 15 months ago. Mr. Oles proposed a national protest meeting in Chicago July 20.

In the New Haven area, justice of the peace courts were swamped with summary process eviction actions instituted by landlords. The Price Act forbids eviction of a tenant for refusal to pay higher than the OPA-prescribed rent level.

Herbert S. MacDonald, chief rent attorney for the district, said: "A great many landlords have suddenly found their tenants to be undesirable and maintaining a nuisance; even tenants who have been perfectly all right in the past. It is just another attempt to evade the law."

OPA Fights Evictions

OPA area attorneys have appeared in some 50 eviction cases in southeastern States to call the attention of courts to the protection afforded tenants under the Act, an OPA regional attorney estimated. Numerous Norfolk, Va., landlords have asked upward revision of their ceiling on grounds of hardship, he said.

At Macon, Ga., a hearing was set by OPA officials for this month, to consider whether the ceiling for that area was fair. The hearing was asked by the Real Estate Board.

At Newark, N. J., where complaints from landlords were reported, property owners were reminded that overcharged tenants could sue to collect triple the excess charge or $50, whichever was greater. The reminder came from H. Russell Phillips, area rent director, who added that the landlord would have to pay costs of the suit as well.

Seasonal factors troubled cottage owners at Virginia Beach, Va., who pointed out that the April, 1941, ceiling date prescribed for the Hampton Roads area meant their rents would be frozen at the slack winter level. The bulk of their income is from the summer vacation season. They pointed out, when, rentals of $200 to $300 a month are received for cottages which might rent in the winter for $30, OPA is accepting their cases for adjustment.

Although the Price Control Act gives much protection to the tenant, there also is machinery for adjustment of ceilings which work hardship on a landlord. He may appeal first to the regional rent director; if rejected, he may apply to the OPA regional director having jurisdiction. If still unsatisfied, he may turn to OPA's Secretary in Washington, which in effect is an appeal to Price Administrator Henderson himself. From here the appeal goes to the special emergency court of appeals.

Two Chicago Hotels for Army Air Force Cadets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The world's largest hotel may become one of the largest army air force training stations. Institution here of legal processes by the Government to take over both the Stevens Hotel and the Congress for use by Army Air Force Cadets, reveals something of the magnitude of this phase of the nation's war training program.

The Stevens has 3,000 rooms. Converted into a huge dormitory and school, it will house some 10,000 men. The Congress, with 900 rooms, will provide accommodations for another 5,000 or so.

The move establishes a veritable university almost in the heart of Chicago's business district. With 15,000 students it would rank among the nation's largest.

Word of the move came as a surprise to Chicago, and apparently somewhat as a surprise to the owners of the hotels. Although it was understood that Washington representatives had been here for some time looking for suitable space, and had considered the now closed Auditorium Hotel, seizure of the palatial Stevens and the near-by Congress was hardly looked for.

Hotel Employees Meet

Jay A. Jones, General Manager of the hotel, said the Government would be asked to rescind the condemnation order.

"The Stevens is not going down without a determination of the facts," Mr. Jones told a meeting of hotel employees. "That cannot be looked upon as unpatriotic, as we know that every report of Army engineers has been unfavorable to taking over the hotel," Mr. Jones said.

William S. Sandifer, Assistant Attorney General, sent here from Washington to superintend the court processes by which the properties will be, in effect, condemned and seized, said that the Government had not been able earlier to work out a lease arrangement with the Stevens. The hotel managements indicated that they had no advance notice of the court action. An order, signed by Federal Judge William H. Holly, gives the Government access to the properties on July 31, and temporary possession until June 30, 1943. It is understood that the occupancy will be extended if there remains a need.

Ground Radio Courses

The cadets who will soon be swarming into the hotels, while some 2,600 transient and 800 permanent guests file out to find new quarters, will, it is understood, take training as ground radio officers. Such courses usually last from 13 weeks to four months.

There are in both hotels, especially the Stevens, ample facilities for class and lecture rooms, and right across Michigan Boulevard is the vast expanse of Grant Park, suitable for drill and outdoor activities.

This step substantially expands Chicago's already extensive facilities for quartering and training members of the armed forces. As a railroad and airline center, with ample water training facilities, and situated in the relatively protected inner zone this area is, military authorities say, the logical spot for an even greater concentration of such activity.

Class Graduates At Chaplain School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 11—Graduation exercises for the third class of the Army Chaplain School were held yesterday on the parade ground of Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Twenty-six members of the class of 148, who had already been assigned to duty, received their diplomas in absentia.

Addresses by Col. Walter S. Drysdale, Infantry, commanding officer of the fort, and Chaplain William D. Cleary, commandant of the school, preceded the presentation of diplomas. A review and music by the fort band followed.

Record General Fund Reported in Indiana

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 11 (AP)—Indiana's State Government wound up its fiscal year June 30 with the largest gross general fund balance in the State's 126-year history—$27,436,365.28, State Auditor Richard T. James announced.

However, $6,823,950 of that must be paid out almost immediately for school tuition support, leaving a net balance of $20,612,415.28.

Mr. James recommended in his annual report that "a large proportion of the general fund balance be frozen for the duration of the war." He added, "the State could then operate on current revenues and this would protect us against a postwar economic decline."

Not Aiding Landlord

DETROIT, July 11 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration, replying to U. W. A.-C. I. O. threats of a "rent strike" if real estate owners succeed in their drive to raise rents above the present ceiling here, said last night that no such action in behalf of landlords is contemplated now.

The OPA made the statement in a telegram to George F. Addes, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Automobile Workers-C. I. O., who had asked that labor and tenants be given a hearing before any rent boost is authorized.

Meantime, Karl H. Smith, President of the Greater Detroit Property Owners and Taxpayers Association, charged that the "C. I. O. is trying to make a dog-and-cat fight out of the rent control issue."

Richard T. Leonard, Director of the U. A. W.-C. I. O.'s Ford Division, and Victor G. Reuther, Assistant Co-ordinator of the union's war policy division, threatened a strike by more than 200,000 union members in Detroit if the ceiling were raised.

Rents in Detroit recently were frozen to their April 1, 1941, level by OPA order.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Ravinia Festival Opens

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

None of the officials who sit in the high places of the Ravinia Festival management could have complained of any lack of public interest when the music-making opened for the summer season, June 30. The attendance was so large that the pavilion was sold out, and multitudes occupied places outside, their pleasure in the music being heightened by the new amplifier system.

Dimitri Mitropoulos had been engaged as conductor for the opening week. That director was not altogether a stranger in these parts, for he had made previous appearances in Chicago with his own organization—the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra; but this was his first engagement at Ravinia. The result of the first three concerts left no doubt that Mitropoulos is clearly a director of talent and ability. He is not, to be sure, one easy to look at; for Mr. Mitropoulos is given to a superabundance of arm movement, and this apparent desire to conduct every note with flail-like motions is distracting to the listener, whatever it may be to the orchestra. It must be said, however, that the visitor brought forth excellent results from his players—results that became more admirable as the week progressed.

* * *

Mr. Mitropoulos' program-making was definitely on the side of caution. There were no pieces represented in his concerts that had not been heard before, unless one could consider a version of Grieg's string quartet for string orchestra to be a novelty. The opening program began with Bach's G minor Fantasia and Fugue, transcribed by the conductor.

This work disclosed one of Mr. Mitropoulos' most noticeable qualities—the yearning for high colors and great contrasts. The Chicago Symphony Orchestra seldom has played louder at Ravinia than it did in Bach's great music, which the conductor evidently conceived to be something important for instruments of brass. Delicacy of tone and refinement of nuance were less in evidence, either in the Fantasia and Fugue or in Strauss' "Death and Transfiguration," which followed it. The latter composition was interpreted capably, but scarcely in a reading likely to stir the pulse. The concert ended with Shostakovitch's Fifth Symphony, which is becoming a popular item in the festival's artistic scheme.

* * *

In beginning his second concert (July 2) Mr. Mitropoulos brought forward another of his transcriptions—an arrangement for strings of the prelude and the aria sung by the Queen of Carthage at the close of Purcell's "Dido and Aeneas." This is very great music, full of beauty as well as drama. The arrangement and the playing were highly effective, and although intense emotion was not a constituent of seventeenth century operagiving, Purcell well have heard with favor Mr. Mitropoulos' stirring presentation of Dido's song.

The remainder of the concert was devoted to Beethoven's Fourth and Schumann's Second Symphony. The conductor endeavored, and not without success, to make something musically convincing of Beethoven's work. He liked quick tempi, and by that token the slow movement lost something of its poetry, and the finale was a good deal of a scramble; but the totality of effect was well in the classic frame. While Schumann's unfortunate orchestral technique made a playing of the Second Symphony less likely to become a triumph, Mr. Mitropoulos and his orchestra accomplished an admirable interpretation, for they concentrated upon the romantic content of the music, and even made inadequate scoring appear less unsound.

Taken as a whole, the third concert (July 4) was the most convincing of the week. It opened with Berlioz's infrequently played overture, "The Corsair," which the conductor turned into a brilliant tour de force. There may be two opinions as to the legitimacy of converting Grieg's string quartet into a piece for orchestra; but Mr. Mitropoulos might well argue that the Norwegian master possessed only a filmsy understanding of the polyphonic style, and that his string quartet was really four frequently charming pieces of salon music conceived in orchestral fashion. As such Grieg's composition made an excellent effect in its transcription, and its director brought forth great power—sometimes even harshness—from the orchestra's strings.

Of the reading of Brahms' Variations on a theme by Haydn only commendation must be expressed. Mr. Mitropoulos sought for, and discovered, the variety of tempo and nuance essential to an adequate interpretation. The concert closed with Tchaikovsky's overture, "1812," which was set forth with all the trimmings—including some rather innocuous artillery salvos backstage—and at the close the general excitement was brought to its culmination with a "touch" for the distinguished visitor.

Galleries of San Francisco

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

In an ingenious effort to bring popular diversity to its exhibition schedule, the California Palace of the Legion of Honor has assembled from Nation-wide sources a show called "Vanity Fair." Yet the exhibit makes no sacrifice in its standards of quality. From ancient times to the twentieth century it illustrates, in paintings, sculptures, tapestries and applied arts, the ever-changing fashions of women's adornment and headdress.

Among its most fascinating material are several groups of jewelry, in gold and precious stones. They brilliantly recall the human lore and creative styles of Egypt, Rome and Greece, the European Renaissance, the Orient, and the present time. Cosmetic practices are suggested in finely decorative vessels, mirrors and the like. The sculptures range not only through the lands of the Orient and Occident but also to the grotesque woodcarvings of African Negroes. The oils and other pictures, while they cannot claim to constitute in themselves a collection of utterly prime importance, nevertheless offer characteristic good works of many significant masters. The exhibit is mounted with fresh imagination. It attracts even persons who ordinarily do not consider themselves followers of art.

* * *

At the De Young Museum, there was impact in the paintings, drawings and illustrations of Rico Lebrun, an Italian-American artist who now lives in Santa Barbara. Beggars, entertainers and war figures are his themes. He deals not in terms of repose or charm, but in dynamic, agonized emotions. Impetuous as it is, his work is superb in its vigorous sureness of suggestion. His color is individual and vividly expressive. Indeed he is one of the most striking painters at present before the public.

"The Fire Blitz—London 1940," sponsored by the British Government, was a dramatic exhibit of paintings (supplemented with effective photographs) at the San Francisco Museum. The paintings were by firemen and firewomen who themselves fought the actual conflagrations that they pictured. But these were not the works of amateurs. Virtually all the exhibitors were professional artists before the war made them fulltime auxiliaries of the Fire Brigade. It may be considered amusing, at this distance, that the fire-fighter artists sometimes found a moment during their dangerous job under the very bombs of Nazi planes to sketch out motifs that they were later to develop into complete canvases. Naturally the paintings were realistic in character. Many had a searing force; none was hysterical.

Miles (or perhaps epochs would be the better measure) from the reality of the London Blitz fire was the "sub-realism" of paintings and prints by the Spanish-Parisian, Joan Miro, likewise at the San Francisco Museum. Miro's fantasies, which can only be described by their large-scale resemblance to the strange forms of microscopic organisms, are too well known by now to remain startling. True, they achieve certain cunning qualities of abstract design and of boldly contrasted colors. Generally they seem absurdly factitious and mannerized. A few of his earlier pictures were more normal in their vision. Nor did they give the impression that Miro's odd style is derived from any essential genius.

* * *

Irma Engel's oils, downtown at the Gump Gallery, were uncommonly fine in their vivacity, brightness, and lyric personality. She studied abroad with Lhote and Hofer. Lately she has been painting the California scene. Her admirable flower studies somewhat excelled her portraits, though the latter also were sensitive. Now Gump's devotes its walls to the picturesque theme of the Old West. While the well-remembered canvases of Charles Russell, H. W. Hansen, Frank Tenny Johnson and others are naive and almost archaic in their record of cowboys, Indians and the wide open spaces, nevertheless they retain a certain charm of feeling and locale. Edward Borein's etchings are very well done. Maynard Dixon's temperas have a crisp, colorful, decorative value. The Old West is illustrated likewise in a small bronze or two by Frederic Remington.

Among the many things shown at the San Francisco Museum are John Gutman's tempera paintings, stemmed from German expressionism. Even so, they had their own incisive feeling. His figures and landscapes were boldly struck off in semi-cubistic patterns that somehow blended into real and expressive forms. Karl Baumann displayed a new batch of his ardent, quick water-color impressions. Jean Gates Hall's oils of Western landscape, in addition to occasional genre and portraiture, had fluid charm of texture and a poised, attractive simplicity. "Early California Generals," Carleton Lehman's large mural for a building at Fort Ord, was grouped in a sturdy, plain and rather stiff monumentality. It was accompanied by more dynamic preparatory sketches of the military men and their horses. Experiments in abstraction, both framed and sculptural, were shown by Claire Falkenstein. Commercial posters of Latin America were exhibited in two series. Margaret Caveney's oils carefully and not unsympathetically undertook a naive realism. Joe Cannon's watercolors were excellent in their spontaneity, breadth of attack and personal atmosphere.

A large "Arts in Wartime" exhibit at the Fairmount Hotel was devoted, in fine and applied arts, to military and social topics of all sorts. Rowena Meeks Abdy's water colors and drawings are at the Maiden Lane Gallery. "Before the Fire," at the De Young Museum, recalls, in photographs and relics, San Francisco of days before the 1906 earthquake.

"Pot of Basil," by Anthony de Francesci

Rockport Art Association

By Dorothy Grafly

Rockport, Mass.

In spite of dimouts and the roar of Coast Guard planes Cape Ann art galleries are doing business as usual.

Second in line of opening is the annual salon of the Rockport Art Association, Part I, Part II, as in other years, will follow later in the season.

Smaller, perhaps, than some of its predecessors, the current salon mixes its big and little pictures; even, to some extent, its oils and its water colors. Yet what one might expect to prove a spotty hanging has been mitigated by the presence of a few arresting pictures notably Ann Brockman's "Eviction" and Umberto Romano's "The Hunter."

"Eviction," awarded the Norman Walt Harris silver medal and prize of $500 when shown at the Art Institute in Chicago, is an imaginative and challenging composition, a sort of World War II Adam and Eve, a male and a female nude standing aghast in a world of jagged rocks and blasted trees.

Yet the picture is dramatic without being lurid. It is couched in color terms of greens, grays and browns—earth tones that add to the force of its allegory—and you get the full impact of basic emotion before you are aware of adroit technical support.

* * *

Romano's "The Hunter," a full-length canvas of a man with dog and gun looming against patterned farm fields and barns, has no war inference. It is, nevertheless, though striking, a distinctly unpleasant picture. Whatever the painter himself may have felt toward his subject he has managed to project a cruel, hard, ruthless personality. Here, also, the color range is emotionally significant, with green overcast grays and whites, blue blacks and rust browns. A greenish tinge tends to render the hunting hound sinister.

Dominated by two such gloomy canvases, the exhibition is scarcely cheerful; yet it has its moments, and if you stop to analyze individual pictures, you will find more than a little sunshine.

Reynolds Beale, for instance, in his "Inner Harbor, Rockport," and his "Palms and Junks, Singapore" sees life, thus widely separated, as a study in gay colors, with orange, green and blue predominating. The Rockport study is an oil, while that from Singapore is a water color. Both, nevertheless, partake of the same cheerful palette. And there is cheer also in the subject matter of Esther Williams' canvas of a little boy's Christmas toys, "Christmas, 1941."

Sketchy in handling, though strong and sure of itself, is "Hikers," by Irina Tolford, a pastel of two boys with camping equipment on their shoulders. The play of shadow and light suggests deep woods. More restful, with the sustained quiet of big tree shadows, is "Willow Trees," by Sidney Raynes, the green of foliage and brown of trunks relieved by three gay color notes of little seated figures.

A noteworthy contributor this year is William J. Potter, represented by several little pictures and a still-life, "Not Green Corn," a title that refers to the black, red and yellow of dried Indian corn in the foreground against a jar of flowers. Orange and blue are the key colors.

His little pictures, created in greens, blues and browns, are richly earthy in feeling, with more than a touch of Ryder in a little jotting of moonlight through trees.

More intent upon the geometry of landscape is Herbert Barnett, whose "Vermont Quarry," with its rectangles and triangles of stone and buildings, harks back to Cubism.

Two interesting canvases are drawn from theater and circus. One is a colorful ballet girl by Louis Kronberg, who has thought in terms of the ballet for many years. The other is William C. McNulty's study of a trapeze girl in yellow seated balancing on her perch against the orange-yellow of the tent top, high above the multicolored pattern of the crowd.

Grace Barrow's "A Girl Who Likes Pottery" also arrests attention, for the girl, herself, is almost like pottery, with a pale, ceramic brittleness, in grayed whites and a yellow dress, with a touch of yellow flowers in her hair, and of pink in her frock, all against a blue clouded sky.

* * *

As usual there are many of Rockport's hardy art perennials—Anthony Thieme, Emile A. Gruppe, Harrison Cady, Stanley Woodward, etc., while, in memoriam, there are pictures by Richard Holberg, J. Eliot Enneking and Selah R. Eaton.

Sculpture and black-and-whites both are somewhat sketchy this year. Of the few pieces of sculpture, one of the best is Anthony De Francesci's "Pot of Basil," the semi-kneeling, semi-conventionalized figure of a woman, in which play of body curves and angles is answered by adroit drapery accents. Previously awarded the Watrous Gold medal at the National Academy of Design in New York, this composition has as companion piece a little "Mother and Child" study by the same artist.

Richard H. Recchia is represented by such varied contributions as literal bas relief portraits and an "Abstract Leaping Frog." Wade White also is among the sculptors.

Outstanding in the black-and-white section are such landscape sketches by Lester G. Hornsby as "Winter in Ipswich," "At Long Beach" and "Sea and Quarry." A brisk, fluent landscape chirography is achieved with a few telling olack strokes.

As an experiment this year the Rockport Art Association has opened a second floor gallery devoted to water color and black-and-whites to be sold at uniform price, the former for $20 and the latter for $10. Among the water colors are several by Franz Petronzio, notably "Picnic," that warrant more than passing interest.

Augustus John and Drawing

By Jan Gordon

London

The Order of Merit is popularly supposed to be the most exclusive honor that can be conferred on a British artist. Only one holds it at a time, and now that Constable's great disciple, Wilson Steer, has passed away, the title has been conferred on Augustus John.

How significant of the change in artistic tendencies is the fact that, before these two, it was held by Sir Alma Tadema, who today, perchance, might hardly be thought good enough to reach Academy rank at all. But such a speculation, though it may bring out ironical contrasts, is in reality useless because, of course, today an Alma Tadema would not be an Alma Tadema at all, he might indeed be a surrealist.

Nevertheless the fact remains that 40 years ago—no, even 30 years ago—the works of Sir Alma Tadema were being practically snatched from his easel almost before the final touch, for many thousands of pounds a snatch, the same works which in the auction rooms today sometimes have difficulty in finding a buyer at a mere hundred pounds.

* * *

The terrific plunge which the Royal Academy had made just before the beginning of the century enabled Collins Baker, in his "British Painting," to divide the R. A. of those days into categories. Landscape and portrait, of course, but also these others, classical genre, historical genre, modern genre, allegorical, orientalists, period and costume sentimentalists, pastorals, religious, cattle-pieces, etc.

This is not the place to seek the reasons for so Avernical a fall, but the descent from the Academies of Turner, Constable, Lawrence, Cotman, Stevens, Mulready, Poynter, Goodall, John Collier, Stacey Marks, Marcus Stone, Luke Fildes, McWhirter, Farquharson, or Dendy Sadler was so catastrophic that it cast a blight (still persistent) over any British pretensions to have any kind of opinion about the art of painting at all.

* * *

The first attempts at rescue were themselves not too lucky. The early batch of Pre-Raphaelites got entangled with the moody-maidenly-mysticism of Rossetti, and were betrayed by Millais; the second batch was dragged into politics by Morris. Whistler turned out to be a squabbling wit, a thing at once suspect by the British public. Though great things were happening in France, things were very sotto voce here till the rise of the New English, of which John is almost the last surviving example.

Though superficially the New English Art Club was dominated by France, the backbone was thinly disguised British. Steer was Constable accented impressionistically; Sargent was Lawrence and Manet; Clausen was Fred Walker and Pissaro; Brangwyn, William Morris and Daumier.

Historical perspective shows us that even John was in his place. He was not trying to impose any drastic novelty. Indeed a book of collective drawings proves distinctly that some such draughtsman (given, of course, the necessary talent) was almost inevitable at the time. John, in fact, is the logical outcome of Rossetti, but with more genius for draughtsmanship and a far more acute power of descriptive invocation.

Why, then, among all the others did the young Augustus John at once seize and maintain so prominent and so controversial a place? When the public had begun to accept Sargent, Clausen, Steer and Brangwyn, why did it still look on John askance, and why did such obviously brilliant gifts (brilliant even to the most superficial observer) rouse such persistant and recurrent suspicion?

The answer seems to me to depend on a number of rather interesting factors. First, there is the vitality, swiftness and intimacy of John's drawing. Secondly, there is the contemporary nature of his models. Thirdly, the contemporary nature of John's actual contact both with the model and with the audience. Lastly, there is British snobbery.

* * *

John's best drawings must be among the most virile and directly communicative of their kind. The spontaneous tensity puts us into amazingly intimate contact with the subject. I do not want to suggest that drawings of such vitality have never been made before. John's best drawings class with the Old Masters, especially the Flemish.

But there is a difference. Time has softened the older drawings, but it has done far more by making their feeling somewhat remote. Rubens did not think of a woman in the same terms as we do. We can never become really "intimate" with a Rubens' drawing. But John's vigorous, slightly ruthless presentation thrusts, as it were, his sitters straight into our intimacy.

The result is curious. When we compare a John drawing of, say, a young woman with one by Rubens, we feel somehow that the Rubens ought to be the greater, yet undoubtedly the John has the more acute effect. This makes one feel as though a trick had been played, and the effect of this on a certain kind of character is to engender an unreasonable distaste.

And then look at the ladies he thus forced into our company; gipsies, models, and barefooted Irishwomen. Pfui!

But, tout passe, tout lasse. So much revolutionary water has run under the artistic bridges since then. So many wilder things have been thrust upon us than gipsies painted with a slightly Gauguinesque accent, that nowadays when he hears that John has been accorded the Order of Merit the average man will, if interested at all, probably mutter—"And about the best chap for it, too."

'Pierrot,' Poem and Picture

By W. H. Haddon Squire

Part II

London

In one of his Prefaces, Anatole France asks:

"Is the taste that attracts us to one work of art and repels us from another really free? Is it not determined by a great number of circumstances alien to the content of the work, the principal among which is imitation?"

Imitation, he declares, dominates our aesthetic sense. Judgment is pronounced by a few; all the rest do no more than obey. Prepossession even causes works to be valued long after they have become unintelligible. One might add that certain modernist works are valued by people to whom they never have nor ever will be intelligible. Anything, for example, covered by the name of Picasso, Braque, Henry Moore, James Joyce, Gertrude Stein, Stravinsky, Schönberg, or Bartók, immediately gives wings to the imagination of the obedient "all the rest," and without hesitation is blindly praised. Highbrow-beaten, they forget the author mentioned by Anatole France who discovered sublimities in Pascal that turned out to be errors of the copyist, and who went into ecstasies over the slips of careless proofreaders.

* * *

How much admiration of art, new and old, is of the same order is a delicate question. The "unintelligibility" of Schönberg's "Pierrot Lunaire" for this sort of listener is certainly not the incoherence of surrealism, which allows associations to run riot in rigmarole and expresses nothing but the phantasmagoria and chaos of the sleeping dream—for some, as much like actual art as a nightmare is like a real horse. Schönberg "goes in" for form, as Henry James put it, and follows the Jamesian dictum that "art should be as hard as nails" and that even lyric poetry should be "stony-hearted triumphs of objective form." In his later work we see the doctrinaire wrestling with the artist in a rigid adherence to "laws" determined by the musical intellect. One pictures him brooding over the "proportion between the tones," like an alchemist of old weighing and measuring his sulphur, salt, and mercury:

Joyne them together also Arithmetically.
By suttill Numbers proportionally, . . .
Joyne your Elements Musically,
For two causes, one is for Melody:
Which there accords will make to your mind.
The trewe effect when that ye shall finde.
. . . . . .
With other accords which in Musick be,
With their proporcions causen Harmony,
Much like proporcions be in Alkimy.
As for the great Numbers Actuall:
But for the secreate Numbers Intellectuall . . .
—Norton's "Ordinall" (1477).

* * *

The analogy becomes the closer by the fact that "alchemical" Fugas or Canons—all former devices are irresistible to Schönberg—were sung in fifteenth century laboratories to speed the search for gold. Perhaps many would pursue the parallel by alleging that Schönberg's music is as cryptic as alchemical literature itself, of which a commentator said that its significance does not lie on the surface. "The man that runs cannot read it, nor, for that matter, the man who sits."

It is not mere paradox to say that obscurities have never been fashioned with greater clarity and more "stony-hearted" objectivity than those of Schönberg. "Pierrot Lunaire" is a Teutonic importation of the English Naughty 'Nineties, via the Dowson-inspired Belgian poet, Albert Giraud. Under a Teutonic moon, Aubrey Beardsley's "white frocked clown of Bergamo" suffers a strange metamorphosis. Behind the motley, the paint, and the powder, hides the romantic heart of a mathematical master from the local Gymnasium who has taken too stiff a dose of decadent literature. To justify the doubtful company he keeps, he times his capers to a passacaglia, double inverted canons, and other old-school-tie forms.

* * *

Mr. Constant Lambert even thinks that this very complex Germanic Pierrot, who walks out into the moonlight wearing "a black silk frockcoat," is haunted by the highly respectable shade of Mendelssohn, led astray perhaps by the frockcoat, an emblem of Victorian gentility. But most will agree that for Schönberg this queer moonstruck Pierrot finally extinguished the guttering candle of German romanticism.

Another and profitable approach to Schönberg, strangely neglected by criticism, is through Kandinsky, the Moscow-born founder of abstract painting in Germany, who expounds a new harmony in form and color. Kandinsky sees a purer art of painting from which every vestige of a "practical aim and physical transience has been eliminated." ("Peter Thoene.") The aim, in his own words, "is an absolute form of painting corresponding to music, which we also meet in the guise of pure art," an aim as old as Leonardo da Vinci's—"And if you would say that music is compounded of proportion, then I have made such proportion my goal in painting."

How many listeners remember that Schönberg was himself a painter who publicly exhibited his "color visions?" A close comparison of Kandinsky's paintings with Schönberg's later works reveals an identical aesthetic. The correspondence is so close that one might easily be the author of the works of the other, or of both. Perhaps one day we shall have a Schönberg program illustrated by reproductions of Kandinsky's works.

* * *

No one can deny that Schönberg is one of the great liberators of music. Like the artists mentioned earlier, he has challenged conventional conceptions of beauty and fought for freedom of individual expression—"The artist does, not what others consider beautiful, but what for himself is a necessity."

Not the least astonishing thing about "Pierrot Lunaire" is that it was published 30 years ago. How many contemporary works will be as alive in 1972?

Schönberg is a composer for whose works some of us feel the greatest admiration without any particular affection. His Pierrot, for instance, has little or nothing of the humanity of that other Pierrot, puppet though he be, Petrouchka. Schönberg's art, in fact, reminds one of Harry Lauder's songs in which a man, lamenting his wife, extols her by reciting a long list of her virtues and qualities, ending with the unexpected remark, "I never liked the woman."

Comment on the use of the voice in "Pierrot Lunaire" and the "Façade" of Edith Sitwell and William Walton, must be left for a concluding article.

(This is the second of three articles. The first appeared on June 27.)

St. Louis Operetta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo.

The St. Louis Municipal Opera staged for the week of June 22 George Gershwin's "Song of the Flame." The production was up to the standard which the Opera set with "Glamorous Night" at the beginning of the season. In the "Song of the Flame" there is exceptionally good orchestral and choral music, to say nothing of arias and dances. Unfortunately, strength of story and music does not hold up: from a dramatic and resounding first half, the work lets down to a weak second half. Martha Errolle capably sang and acted the role of Anuita and Bob Lawrence was strong in the part of Konstantin. An excellent voice in the cast was that of Wilbur Evans, who was heard as Volodya.

In the four weeks which have passed since the summer season of operetta in St. Louis began, lighter works have been presented, namely, "Sally," by Jerome Kern, and Vincent Youmans' "Hit the Deck," an appropriate piece for the moment. In both pieces the charming young singer and actress, Evelyn Wyckoff, took the leading parts. Miss Wyckoff, introduced to the Opera last season, is not possessed of a great voice, but she puts into her characterizations a quality that is very human and natural. Miss Wyckoff's Sally of this season is no less memorable than her Irine of last year. She was Looloo and Lee Dixon was Bilge Smith in the farcical "Hit the Deck."

A noticeable weakness of the Opera is its comedy department. So far, during the present season, the several comedians have labored in vain to infuse into their roles something like distinguished fun. Specialists in vaudeville are not usually capable of presenting sustained comic characterizations.

E. R. C.

'Invasion of Carrickroe'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

The Gaiety Theater inaugurated a season of new plays by Irish authors with the production of "The Invasion of Carrickroe," a comedy by Harry O'Donovan. The author, already well known as a writer of revue, has provided Jimmy O'Dea, "Ireland's own" comedian, with many successful vehicles. If "The Invasion of Carrickroe" is slightly reminiscent of those sketches in which revues abound, it is nonetheless first class entertainment.

The scene is the charmingly quiet village by the lake of Carrickroe, and the action takes place in the lounge of the local hotel. The "invasion" is that of an English music hall artiste, traveling incognito as Miss Smith, whose "shorts," bare legs, and bathing suit disturb the natives. She is joined later by her professional partner who, by a coincidence, calls himself "Mr. Smith." He is a well-drawn Cockney of the variety stage. When he and Miss Smith come into contact with the parish priest, the rector, a romantic retired banker, the proprietress of the hotel, a young man whose farmer-father disapproves of his son's ambition to become a playwright, and a girl in love with this youth, there is plenty of material for comedy.

Mr. O'Donovan knows his Irish people and brings them to the stage. His knowledge of the variety theater and variety players also serves him well. When he brings these two worlds into touch with one another, their outlook, as wide apart as the poles, sets the machinery in motion.

Mr. O'Donovan was well served by a cast drawn from the Abbey and Gate.—J. J. H.

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Education

The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Saturday, July 11, 1942

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Youth Clubs a Growing Movement in Britain Doing a Great Work

By Alison Settle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Steyning, Sussex

Problems of the behavior of youth and the difficulties of adolescent years, once faced family by family, now tend to devolve largely on the judgment of the Youth Club leader in the towns and villages of Britain.

The father is away in the Forces. The mother is on war work. The young people (the plan for keeping them longer at school had to be shelved for the war period) leave school at fourteen and at once are absorbed into work that is quite well paid. For these young people there is almost total freedom save for the background of local approval or disapproval which still rules the small community.

In the little towns, such as ours, the amusement available to the young people consists of a cinema show once a week, the soldiers' dances at least once a week, also a weekly whist drive attended by the older people. There is nowhere to go save for the lanes and fields, no drug store meeting place nor café. The bus fare to the nearest bigger town is over half-a-crown (50 cents).

Typical Of Hundreds

The Youth Club of this little town is, then, typical of many hundreds of others. Someone ought to have started it when war broke out but everything started is left to the local Important People to inaugurate, and they were too busy. A year ago an active young woman, mother of children at local schools (her husband right-hand man to the famous Colonel Glubb and so unlikely to have time to return until the war is won), gave up her work as dietitian to a hospital some 10 miles away, deciding to start a Youth Club.

With the whole district telling her (I was one of them) that failure loomed ahead in a conservative district where only natives are well considered, she began in the upper room of an outhouse behind one of the inns. It was not a perfect pitch: many mothers refused to let their girls go there, but nothing else was available. The upper room was reached by wooden outside stairs, there was no heating save for two portable little oil stoves, no lighting but Victorian gas mantles. But a mixed club of boys and girls from 14 to 18 began its life with a tiny canteen, a borrowed couple of table-tennis tables, a borrowed piano and some chairs. And soon quite ambitious projects were under way.

Other Activities

There were talks on careers, on public speaking, on how to debate. There was a local "Brains Trust" inspired by the British Broadcasting Corporation, the "brains" consisting of a woman editor, the headmaster of the local Grammar School, the ex-headmaster of Lancing College, a Justice of the Peace (magistrate) from a near-by town, who had to answer questions spontaneously, and that chiefly on matters of opinion rather than on facts which a reference book could better answer. Twenty-eight questions were asked: Why do people prefer Beethoven to swing? What is wrong with the churches: or is it we who are wrong? If Communism came, how would England reshape it? What are the five great love stories of the world? What embarrassed you most when you were young?

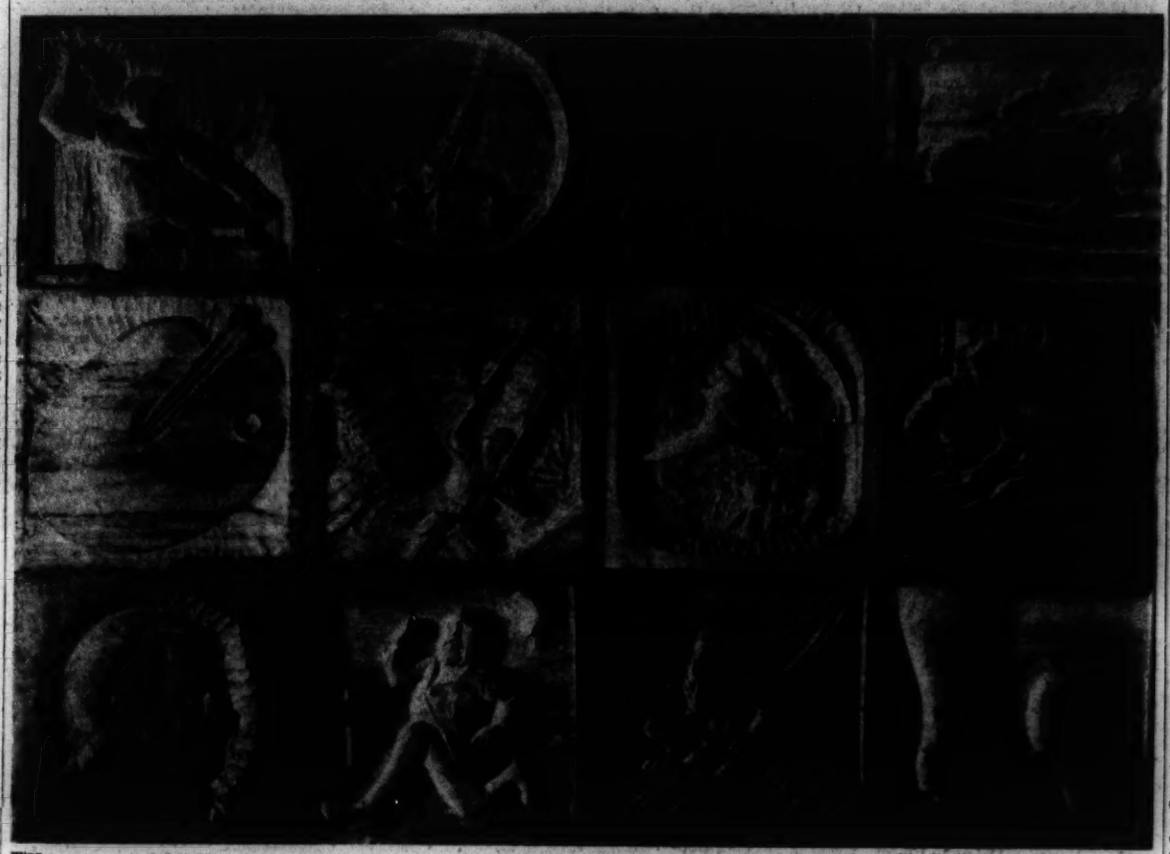
They ran their own dances in a near-by village hall to raise funds. They acted plays, including a beautiful Nativity play. The fifteenth century local Grammar School offered the use of their gym to the boys while the girls had physical training classes. There were dancing lessons, very popular ones.

Raised Funds

Starting without funds, and the selling of anything without a police license being forbidden, the young people had to earn their club needs. They earned twenty pounds (normally $100) getting in the hay harvest here and there. They helped me move from one cottage to another, taking all smaller possessions by wheelbarrow: trained moving help is no longer available. Now they have been able to move into the little old Market House in the town's very center, under the town clock and with the fire alarm bell attached. The chaplain to the Bishop of Chichester came to hold a little service there on Youth Sunday. They have talks on committees, some all boys, some all girls, others mixed. They have had a talk from the treasurer on what their money can do and what it cannot. They are founding a library. They will undertake the fruit picking on several farms this autumn, will gather flax, and they are breeding rabbits and pigs.

Every week the situation changes. The boys are absorbed into the Air Training Corps, leading up to enlistment in the Air Force. Special coaching in mathematics for it is given during the week and the A. T. C. meet in the club. The girls have formed a pre-Service training group until called up at eighteen, training in hygiene and health, child-care, nursing and cooking.

Anything new must move slowly in country life and this has moved so fast that many mothers still mistrust the club. Will the Club Leader, giving her time so untiringly to this work, draw the young people away from the home? To combat that true country feeling, a quiet evening for mothers has been started when the girls take over the care of the babies and cook a snack meal for the mothers. The goodness of the cooking makes the best propaganda for the club.



Wide World

Panels Carved by Senior Boys as a Requirement for Graduation

Starting with its first graduating class in 1927, the Belmont Hill School, Belmont, Mass., has every year since made one of its requirements for a school diploma the execution by each Sixth Former of a very special piece of woodcarving. Upon their completion, these carved gumwood panels are then inserted beside their predecessors of other years upon the walls of the school chapel, lining that interior with an atmosphere of warm traditional sentiment and surprising artistic beauty.

This graduation panel idea was brought to the school from Middlesex by Belmont Hill's founder and first headmaster, Reginald Heber Howe, and has been fostered there ever since by Mr. Howe's successors. The carving is carried on by the boys during their senior year under the stimulating and skillful direction of E. A. Innis, a true craftsman himself and teacher of manual training at the school.

An exception to the rule was made this year when a diploma was granted to one boy who had not completed his panel, William Osborne Randall, who left school in good standing last November to join the Volunteer Ambulance Corps in Iraq.

Thomas R. Morse, headmaster since 1935, retired from the school this spring to enter the service. He is now in Washington, D. C., working with the Bureau of Aeronautics. The new headmaster, Charles Frederick Hamilton, is formerly of the Park School, Indianapolis.

Rural Education in Britain

In the years before the war, important developments were taking place in the educational system in rural Britain. The Board of Education published in 1934 a pamphlet, "Education and the Countryside," which shows the progress already made in the provisionof area schools to take senior children from a number of villages, extended accommodation, the development of various forms of practical work and other points. The war has naturally interrupted progress in certain directions—for instance, new building is impossible and existing ones must be shared with evacuated children from the towns, and equipment is difficult to secure.

At the same time there have been corresponding gains. Although rural schools had previously made use of "out-of-doors" material, the presence of so many town children in the country has given new value and fresh impetus to outdoor studies. Extensive regional surveys have been made to give a comprehensive and clear account of the neighborhood to the evacuees. Visits, some of which might not have taken place without the incentive of educating the strangers, have been made to agricultural shows, farmers' marts, reservoirs, waterfalls, quarries and places of historical interest. Folk song and local sayings and peculiar customs, both those in abeyance and those still honored, all have come under review with benefit to natives and visitors alike.

The country children have made great efforts to impart their own instinctive knowledge and satisfy the curiosity of the newcomers. Seeing their surroundings afresh through the eyes of their visitors, they have acquired a new awareness of the beauties that surround them.

The town children gain in many ways from rural education—although they may lack many facilities to which they were well accustomed in town. Practically all have improved in physique, general health, poise and bearing, the Board of Education booklet, "The Schools in Wartime," points out. All the materials for nature study and geography have been found just outside the door; arithmetic has gained fresh interest from actual problems of the management of money. And letter-writing, no longer a rather artificial exercise, has had a meaning and a purpose. Many who were sent to Wales have learned Welsh. The children have had to do much for themselves and they have developed self-reliance and the power of independent effort.

Bulletins From Britain

The School Art Period In Modern Version

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The scene is a busy one: a low table with four or five children around it happily painting and coloring "designs" or other free-hand pictures; a few youngsters intently engaged in manipulating and modeling clay, and perhaps one or two others painting clay objects made a few days earlier and dried in the meantime. There is a "junior" work bench, with hammers, nails, and a saw, and Ralph and Tommy are industriously making boats from odd pieces of wood. Nancy and Sue are cutting and pasting colored paper designs near by, while Allen, the artist of the group, with a clean sheet of manila paper before him, is intently studying a picture of an airplane at the library table, before starting to draw—he has an artist's eye for details, and his picture will be a good one.

This is the modern version of what was once called the "art period." Gone are the formal cutting and pasting and coloring "exactly within the lines," with every child doing the same thing. There are many changes indeed.

Snatches of conversation meet the ear—not loud, but "interested," as when any group of people work together in friendly harmony. The children move about the room freely, helping themselves to the art supplies which are kept on low shelves. (Early in the year, several language periods had been devoted to a discussion of the proper use and care of the supplies). The teacher also moves from group to group, offering suggestions and comments, and also attempting to make the situation as much a "learning" one as possible. When Tommy asks her about the size of the sail for his boat, she suggests that he get his ruler and measure the cloth to the desired size. Passing the table of painters, she asks if it would not be more polite to say "please" when asking for the paint to be passed from one end of the table to another.

Soon the teacher strikes a chord on the piano. Things begin to disappear, and, presently, as another chord sounds, the children are back in their seats, ready to discuss the work they have just done. The teacher keeps herself in the background, and the children take turns showing any finished work they choose. This is scrutinized eagerly by the class, and hands fly up. The "exhibitor" calls upon various of his contemporaries for their comments (the rule has long been established that he calls only when the room has become perfectly quiet).

"I like your house, but a girl that big couldn't walk into a house that small." (Proportion is beginning to be taken into account!) "The wings on your airplane aren't right, Bobby"—they try to tell him why. The teacher intervenes with a toy airplane; holding it aloft, she shows how the wing farther away looks smaller, and so should be drawn smaller. Hereafter, pictures begin to appear with objects in the background drawn smaller. One of the fundamentals of perspective has been comprehended.

By the end of the semester, definite growth is seen not only in artistic ability and comprehension, but also in the cultivation of individual taste and independence in going ahead and exercising this taste; also growth in the ability to care for and use materials, in giving and receiving constructive criticism, in the use of the democratic discussion, and also a certain non-measurable satisfaction and security which come from being a member of a happy group of working people.

Public Service Under N. Y. A.

A student majoring in drama and speech at Mills College was assigned to the radio unit of the United States Department of Agriculture. The work entailed writing talks, dialogues, and news items on agricultural subjects and home economics; organizing and preparing final script for production; voicing; typing script, cutting stencils, and helping with fan mail; and writing a series of consumer programs from interviews and observations. This was a very satisfactory assignment for both the agency and student since her work proved usable over a coast network of 16 stations.

A graduate student in political science at Claremont College was assigned to work directly under the supervision of the director of the bureau of administrative research, Los Angeles County. He studied the growth of the physical functions of the county government. In doing so he searched the records of the County Board of Supervisors, and completed six volumes covering the period 1852-1871. This student planned to teach social science and was well satisfied with his assignment.

Directors of schools advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Guiding the Toddler Into Constructive Habits

The Family Forum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York State

For several years we have found the "Family Forum" column extremely enlightening and have been clipping helpful ideas for possible future use. Now that our own daughter has entered the toddler stage, it is a joy to be able to report the successful use of one of these ideas.

Some time ago a mother wrote in describing how her young toddler was being trained to enjoy closing instead of opening bureau drawers. I recalled this when our baby began to take a lively interest in pulling her clothes out of an open drawer almost as fast as I put them in. One day I gave her one of the clean wash cloths, and by using a simple phrase, "Put it in here," and encouraging her to imitate me, I soon saw her little face beam with delight as she caught the idea and tasted the first thrill of being "Mother's little helper." Putting the clothes away is now a pleasant joint project, and although she still pulls things out of the drawer at times, the simple command, "Put it back" is obeyed promptly and happily. When this task is done she loves to put both chubby hands on the drawer and help mother push it closed.

This is only one small instance of how we hope to guide her in using some of that overflowing energy to start forming habits of usefulness and orderliness.

* * *

Teaching Lucretia to drink from a cup was one of our stiffest hurdles. We now know that it should have been started at a very tender age, using orange juice or water first. With Lucretia the problem was temperamental—she could but she wouldn't! Once having started with a cup, however, we never once retreated to the bottle even though this meant at first adding quantities of milk to all her foods. We soon found that to indulge in a clash of wills was worse than useless, while any sign of tenseness or coaxing was likewise negative in result. Success came gradually through a certain light touch—a fine-if-you-do, all-right-if-you-don't attitude, a blend of patience, good humored persistence, and ingenuity. Apropos of the latter, we discovered that to change cups or to introduce a tiny, attractive glass at the first hint of balking often pleased the young lady's fancy and caused ounces of milk to disappear magically.

With the very young, all changes from the established habit seem to be a little difficult, and so it was when into Lucretia's menu home cooked or chopped vegetables began to replace the finely strained variety first used. We knew she had plenty of teeth to handle the coarser foods, but at the first taste out of her mouth they would come in no uncertain terms. Then we were given a gem of an idea by a "veteran" mother in the neighborhood. This was to place a small amount of the new food in an unbreakable dish in front of the baby, provide her with her own spoon, and let her set to work trying to manipulate the spoon. All the while she was being fed from another dish, but she hardly realized this, so fascinating was this new endeavor of getting her own spoon into her mouth! By the time the unbreakable (?) dish broke two weeks later, chopped foods were being taken without a murmur.

* * *

Won't some other parents of teen-month children write in and share their experiences in the vast but heart-warming new realm of parenthood? (Mrs.) E. E. S.

A Saturday Column

The Negro's Part

The story of Negro participation in all phases of American life—industry, agriculture, sports, music, public affairs, literature, and war work—is the theme of a current broadcast series called "Freedom's People." NBC's Red Network contributes broadcast facilities. The Rosenwald Foundation has made funds available. The program is sponsored by a national advisory committee with which the U. S. Office of Education co-operates. The time is 12:30 p. m. EWT on Sunday.

The News Letter,
Ohio State University.

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Luke Sewell Brings St. Louis Browns to Fenway Park for Three-Game Series

Hughson Chalks Up Ninth Victory for the Season

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The second-place Red Sox tomorrow carry their mid-season pennant struggle against Luke Sewell's St. Louis Browns, whom they have beaten six times in nine tries in this 1942 campaign. The western invaders who a year ago almost single handed drove the local American League favorites away from the pace-setting New York Yankees, opens here with a double-header and stays around for a single game on Tuesday. Monday is an idle day at Fenway Park.

As the Detroit Tigers meanwhile will be playing a four-game series at Yankee Stadium, it may be that the Red Sox can pick up a game or two in their pursuit of the front runners.

Sewell Active

Interesting developments have surrounded the Browns since their last appearance at Fenway. Manager Luke Sewell has returned to the active list, Johnny Berardino is back after an unsuccessful attempt to make his wings with the Army Air Corps, and Pete Appleton has been signed to the pitching staff. Sewell had to go back to work when Rick Ferrell was sidelined for an indefinite period. Luke's 1942 debut came in a series with the White Sox last week end. He relieved Frank Hayes and caught five innings.

The manager, of course, will see service only in emergencies. Having pitched batting practice almost every day this year, he should be in shape for an occasional game behind the plate. Berardino, who rejoined the Brownies a couple of days ago, probably needs more conditioning before he can play the brand of ball he did last season. But he should give Sewell a lift in this second half. Appleton is a former Red Sox tryout, and recently was cut adrift by the Chicago White Sox.

Newcomers Help

At the All-Star intermission, the St. Louis club was nine full games ahead of its 1941 pace. The improvement can be traced to better balance, as the Sewells today are fourth in team hitting and tied with Cleveland for third in fielding. Mike Chartak's long-ball clouting has helped and Steve Sundra has given the mound staff a boost. Both came from the Senators about a month ago. Walt Judnich's injury apparently has disappeared.

Sewell's leading hitter as the Browns opened the second half was Vernon Stephens, the shortstop, at .316. The critics who during spring training insisted that the rookie would not hit the size of his hat in the American League, now are nowhere to be found. The club's top ranking pitcher is Eldon Auker, who is no stranger to Fenway Park patrons. The veteran won his tenth game just before the recent intermission.

Hughson's Hitting

In the clubhouse before the second game of the Tiger series yesterday, the writer jokingly asked Tex Hughson to what he attributed his pitching success, and the tall Texan answered: "My hitting." When we suggested that those quotes would lead our next story, all within hearing laughed, including Hughson. But Tex must have known something, because he put on a batting show himself as he chalked up his ninth win a couple of hours later. The first time up he singled over Rudy York's head, driving in Jim Tabor. The next time up he doubled to deep right-center to send in Bobby Doerr and Tabor again. In the eighth he beat out a hit to Mike Higgins at third.

Hughson, inidentally, is the first Red Sox hurler to complete the circuit. He has beaten every club in the league at least once. Yesterday's win was his second over the Tigers. He has assumed the No. 1 spot on the staff, occupied last year by Dick Newsome.

* * *

Briefs . . . Tomorrow Yank Terry will be presented with the Most Valuable Player award he earned last season by winning 26 games in the Pacific Coast League . . . The Braves on the morrow open a three-game series at St. Louis, playing two games . . . Like the Red Sox, they are idle Monday, but continue with the same club on Tuesday . . . Hughson missed a shutout in the ninth when the first three men singled and Higgins hit into a force play. Tabor threw to second instead of home.

* * *

That Jimmie Foxx spoiled another game for the Braves when he singled home the winning run at Chicago yesterday to beat Jim Tobin, 3-2 . . . Eddie Miller saw his consecutive errorless-game streak broken in the third inning . . . He had gone 41 contests without a boot and had 83 putouts and 125 assists for a total of 208 chances.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	53	22	.707	
St. Louis	45	29	.608	7½
Cincinnati	42	35	.545	12
New York	40	39	.506	15
Chicago	39	42	.481	17
Pittsburgh	35	40	.467	18
Boston	35	48	.422	22
Philadelphia	21	55	.276	33½

Results July 10

Chicago 3, Boston 2.
St. Louis 3, New York 2 (10 inns.).
Cincinnati 2, Brooklyn 1 (10 inns.).
Philadelphia-Pittsburgh, postponed.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	52	26	.667	
Boston	48	30	.615	4
Cleveland	46	36	.561	8
Detroit	44	40	.524	11
St. Louis	37	43	.463	16
Chicago	32	44	.421	19
Philadelphia	34	52	.395	22
Washington	29	51	.363	24

Results July 10

Boston 6, Detroit 1.
New York 5, St. Louis 2.
Cleveland 4, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago-Washington, postponed.

Conacher Named

OTTAWA (AP)—Lionel Conacher, one-time National League hockey great and now chairman of the Ontario Athletic Commission, was named Director of Recreation and Entertainment for the Royal Canadian Air Force by Air Minister C. G. Power.

The "Big Train" of hockey, who also is a member of the Ontario Legislature, will have the honorary rank of Squadron Leader. (A squadron leader in the RCAF is approximately on a par with a captain in the United States Army.)

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Year Ago Today

Joe Di Maggio hit in 50th straight game by collecting four blows, including 20th home run, as New York Yankees chalked up 11th consecutive triumph, Browns were beaten, 6-2.

Three Years Ago

Walter Hagen and Gene Sarazen both defeated in first-round matches of national PGA tourney at Flushing, N. Y.

Five Years Ago

Elroy Robinson of San Francisco Olympic Club lowered world record for half mile to 1:49.6 at second annual World Labor meet on Randall's Island.

Welch Beats Marvin Ward In Golf 2 Up

SPOKANE, July 10 (AP)—The National Public Links Golf champion beat the national amateur champion yesterday in a quarter-finals match of the Western Association's championship. It was Bill Welch of Houston, back on the scene of his triumph a year ago, who knocked defending titlist Corp. Marvin "Bud" Ward out of competition, 2 up.

Ward, stationed with the Army Air Force here, snapped out of the slump that overtook him yesterday, but he didn't snap far enough. Welch, the Texas toolshop worker, chopped par to bits. He toured the par 72 course in 69 and double clinched the match on the 18th green with a birdie 3.

Had to Scramble

Ward, seeking his third-straight Western crown, had to scramble, but he racked up a 35-36—71 and at the 9th hole was 1 up on Welch. The latter put together nines of 36-33 against the pair of 36s for the layout's par.

It was the first time national champs from the U. S. G. A. two big men's amateur tournaments had hooked up in a major tournament and the common people's representative came out on top.

Public Links Winners

Two former National Public Links kingpins also came through with flying colors to dominate the quarter-finals.

Fireman Bruce McCormick of Los Angeles whipped an old rival and fellow Californian, Skee Riegel of Glendale, 3 and 2, while Corp. Pat Abbott of Denver blasted the hopes of Marsh Hammond, local entry, 4 and 3.

In the other match former Walker Cup star Harry Givan of Seattle gave Wilford Wehrle of Racine, Wis., a links lesson to the tune of 5 and 4.

Charley Paddock Now Leatherneck With Captaincy

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The Leathernecks claim the services of a one time "world's fastest human"—Charles Paddock.

The former world champion track star, now General Manager of three Southern California newspapers, was commissioned a Captain in the U. S. Marine Corps.

Paddock, Olympic Games champion in 1920 and still holder of the world record for the 300-meter dash—32.2 seconds—said his induction into the Marines was "the greatest and biggest thrill in my life since winning in the Olympics."

At 17 he enlisted for World War duty and was sent overseas attached to General Pershing's staff. In 1919 he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Field Artillery.

MacMitchell Now A Naval Officer

NEW YORK (AP)—Leslie MacMitchell, one of the United States' outstanding track men while at New York University, was sworn in as an ensign in the Navy on July 2 and will report July 27 to the Naval Training School at Chicago.

MacMitchell, former National Collegiate mile champion and three-time IC-4A king at that distance, was graduated by NYU last month.

The naval officer, whose running won him the James E. Sullivan award as the outstanding athlete of 1941, holds the world outdoor record for 800 meters at 1:42.8 and shares the world indoor record for the mile at 4:07.4 with Glenn Cunningham and Charles Fenske.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results July 10

International League

Baltimore 7, Montreal 2. (Only game played.)

American Association

Milwaukee 10, St. Paul 6.
Kansas City 4, Minneapolis 3. (Only games played.)

Pacific Coast League

Sacramento 3, San Diego 2.
Los Angeles 6, Oakland 1.
Hollywood 4, San Francisco 3. (Only games played.)

Texas League

Beaumont 7-1, Shreveport 1-4.
Fort Worth 4, Tulsa 1.
Houston 9, San Antonio 6.
Dallas 11, Oklahoma City 10 (10 innings.).

Southern Association

Atlanta 7, Birmingham 6.
New Orleans 3, Chattanooga 2.
Knoxville 6, Memphis 4. (Only games scheduled.)

Eastern League

Springfield 4-2, Albany 2-3.
Hartford 3, Binghamton 1. (Only games played.)

Higher and Higher —By Pap'

HARMERDAM HAS CLEARED 15FT 7¾ IN
FASTER, MR. MOSHER .!!
HE HAS BEEN TRYING TO DEVELOP GREATER SPEED ON THE RUNWAY...
...TO COMPENSATE FOR THE HIGHER GRIP HE IS USING IN HOPES OF CLEARING 16 FEET
HE GRIPS THE POLE AT 13FT. 10 IN - THAT'S HIGHER THAN MOST OF THE LADS CAN VAULT
Cornelius WARMERDAM
THE STAR OF THE SAN FRANCISCO OLYMPIC CLUB IS THE ONLY MAN TO VAULT 15 FEET
Wide World Features

Warmerdam Brings to Close Three-Year Era of Records

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—With the completion of his eastern schedule of appearances, Cornelius Warmerdam brought to a close the greatest three-season era of record breaking by any athlete in the history of track and field. Twice in 1940 he officially vaulted 15 feet or higher, 10 times in 1941, and 14 times in 1942. Thus during the three-season period he 26 times officially exceeded the listed record of 14-11 made by Bill Sefton and Earle Meadows in the Los Angeles Coliseum, May 29, 1937, and also eight times surpassed the listed indoor record of 14-7½ made by Earle Meadows in Madison Square Garden, New York, March 8, 1941. In addition he cleared 15 feet twice in exhibition outdoors and 14-11½ indoors.

Warmerdam started his now famous series of 1940-41-42 performances in a most inauspicious manner on March 30 at the annual Long Beach Relays by failing to clear a mere 13 feet. His failure caused some of the other vaulters to josh him. Dutch, however, took no notice, came down from his Tuolumne home in the Sierra Nevada foothills, and vaulted 14-4 on April 6 at Stanford, and on April 13 silenced his scoffers and astounded the athletic world by clearing 15 feet at Berkeley and establishing a new world's record.

Track History

It is now a matter of track history that in 20 other meets he vaulted 15 feet or higher 25 times, accomplishing this hitherto-thought improbable performance at least once in every section of the United States in which he appeared. Indoors, outdoors, daytime, nighttime, East Coast, West Coast, Middle West, Deep South, sea-level, or in the Rocky Mountain region, it was all the same to Warmerdam, and it is no overstatement to say that no other athlete has done more for track and field in this country.

National interest in his performances this year was remarkable, and there were more requests to The Olympic Club for his services than it was possible to grant. Even when he failed to exceed his previous best performance, interest never lessened because it was almost certain that he would vault at least 15 feet every time he competed.

Broke Record Twice

Among the most noteworthy of his 1942 performances was that of breaking his outdoor record of 15-5¾ twice within the space of 21 days without taking even one practice vault during that time. (Actually he took no practice vaults during his 1942 season after the latter part of April). This was only possible because of the high state of efficiency of his vaulting technique and the fact that he was able to keep himself in record-breaking form by means of short sprints, runs over the low hurdles, calisthenics, and work on the horizontal bar.

Asked why he did not clear 15 feet and higher earlier in his athletic career, Dutch said that it was because he did not previously have the necessary speed. Even in his pre-1937 days at Fresno State College his pole technique was exceptionally good but he invariably came down on the bar when he attempted heights above 14 feet. Almost overnight after moving to Tuolumne he developed the long-sought-for speed and with it came the astounding series of 15 feet and higher performances. Those who have seen him vault since April 13, 1940, will recall that he actually runs right into his vault without any loss of momentum or any temporary stoppage (as is the case with many other vaulters) when the pole is placed in the box.

Table of Attempts

His table of attempts show the progress he made with the continued developments of his speed. When he created his first world's (outdoor) record he needed 11 vaults to clear the various heights from 12 feet, 6 inches to 15 feet inclusive; eight were required when he raised the mark to 15 feet, 1⅛ inches; nine for 15 feet, 2⅝ inches: nine for 15 feet, 5¾ inches; eight for his height of 15 feet, 6⅞ and eight for his present record of 15 feet, 7¾ inches. Indoors his record of 15 feet, ⅜ inch was made on the seventh vault and his present record of 15 feet, 7¼ inches in Boston was accomplished on the tenth.

Here is the official list of his 15 feet-or-higher vaults from April 13, 1940, through June 20, 1942, with the height, place, and date of performance:

(Outdoors) 15 feet—Berkeley, April 13, 1940; 15-1½—Fresno, June 29, 1940; 15-1¾—Stanford, April 12, 1941; 15 feet—Visalia, April 26, 1941; 15 feet—Los Angeles, May 24, 1941; 15 feet, 15-4¼ and 15-6¾—Compton, June 6, 1941; 15 feet—Tuolumne, June 14, 1941; 15-0—Philadelphia, June 28, 1941; 15-0—Passaic, July 3, 1941; 15-0—New Orleans, Dec. 28, 1941; (indoors) 15-0¾—New York, Feb. 7, 1942; 15-3 and 15-7½—Boston, Feb. 14, 1942; 15-3—Chicago, March 2, 1942; 15-0½—Portland, March 27, 1942; (outdoors) 15-0½—Berkeley, April 19, 1942; 15-0¾ and 15-6½—Berkeley, May 2, 1942; 15-1½—Memphis, May 10, 1942; 15-1½—Fresno, May 16, 1942; 15-3 and 15-7½—Modesto, May 23, 1942; 15-1½—Pocatello, Idaho, June 6, 1942; 15-3½—New York, June 20, 1942.

H. Archie Richardson

Swedish Star Equals Record

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, Sweden, July 11

That 4:06.2 clocking for the mile which Gunder Haegg established just eight days ago already has been equalled.

Arne Andersson, who was second to Haegg on July 2, last night was clocked at the same figure.

In the race in which Haegg set the present unofficial world mark, Andersson galloped the distance in 4:06.4 to equal Sydney Wooderson's accepted record that had stood since 1937.

Johnny Rucker Hoping to Get Back to Majors

Wide World-Associated Press

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Johnny Rucker hopes to get back into the big league again.

Biggest surprise of baseball's spring training season came when Mel Ott of the New York Giants shipped the speedy young outfielder to Jersey City.

The Giants had paid $45,000 to Atlanta for Rucker. He was Bill Terry's boy, picture magazines tabbed him as the likely rookie-of-the-year in 1940. But when Ott became New York manager he decided the Giants needed power and that Rucker didn't have it. So, without any advance hints, he suddenly shunted Johnny to the Giants' farm.

Johnny says he wasn't surprised and he attributes Ott's move to his own poor showing in spring exhibition games.

Johnny still gets a kick out of remembering that final game with the Giants last season when he smacked two home runs—one with the sacks loaded—to drive in seven runs.

This tall blond son of Alpharetta, Ga., is as fond of baseball as the next young fellow but he was raised for the soil. That's his great love and he longs to return to the plow, the chickens and the cows.

Rucker's father was a farmer and Johnny attended the University of Georgia College of Agriculture.

Betty Jameson Tops Again

Wide World-Associated Press

Few golfers have found success as quickly as Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Texas. She wore the Southern women's crown almost as soon as she reached the 'teen age and at 19 won the national championship in 1939. She's tops again today.

Just recently Betty won a crushing triumph over young Phyllis Otto to capture the women's Western open championship. That made her U. S. Queen, even though she doesn't have the national title as in 1939-40. Wartime cancellation of the national and the Trans-Mississippi made the Western Open the only major meet for women amateurs and professionals. Betty's only serious rival in open competition is Patty Berg.

Betty's coach, Ted Menefee, knew she had a fine game five years ago, but she was too easy-going. She coasted with a lead instead of trying to finish off her rivals quickly and decisively. He instilled the competitive spirit in Betty by taunting her before the 1937 Trans-Mississippi tournament. Betty was a little provoked to start with because, despite her fine sectional performances, she had been ignored when Curtis Cup team selections were made the year before.

So she waded into the Trans-Miss and whipped four Curtis Cuppers in a row, finishing with a victory over Patty in the finals. That made her a national figure and she's been the girl to beat ever since.

Her biggest thrill? When great golfer Glenna Collett Vare said she had the best swing of any player in the 1938 national championship tournament.

Guibord Upset

The veteran Albert H. Stitt from Wellesley, seeded No. 3, upset his favored doubles partner, Paul Guibord, from Hartford, Conn., yesterday at the Longwood Cricket Club, to win the men's State tennis singles title, 10—8, 6—0, 8—6, 6—4. It was the first time Stitt had ever beaten Guibord in several matches. The Red Cross received $70, donation of the entry fees.

Appleton to Browns

NEW YORK (AP) — Manager Luke Sewell announced that the St. Louis Browns have signed pitcher Pete Appleton, who was recently cut adrift by the Chicago White Sox.

Let's Skip That Hole

DENVER, Colo. (AP)—Bill Jelliffe, golf professional at the Lakewood course west of Denver, took a fat 5 on a par three hole, yet he set a new course record of 64, eight under par.

Walker Cup Golf Matches Were on Docket This Year

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The forthcoming golf challenge match at the Oakland Hills Country Club, near Detroit, between a team selected by Walter Hagen and the U. S. Ryder Cup team for the benefit of the Red Cross, brings to thought that in normal times this would have been the year for the American Walker Cup team of amateurs to have gone abroad for the bi- annual international match and for a British women's team to have come here to tackle our girls.

The British amateur and open championships would both have been played by now, and possibly both titles would have been in American hands. The British women's also would have been played—but that is one national golf title which so far has defied the efforts of American girls. In fact, the only times the British women's title has left the Isles has been at the hands of French girls, Mlle. de La Chaume in 1927 and Mlle. Nanette LaBlan in 1928. Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare has come nearest to winning for America, being runner-up in 1929 and 1930.

Nifty Performers

And, speaking of international matches, it might have been, by now, that Australia would have taken a more prominent part in this field, for there had been a steady increase in the number of golf courses and golfers there long before this war, and the country has developed some pretty nifty performers.

Hon. Michael Scott, who won the British amateur in 1933 and who spent a number of his earlier years in Australia, won the open championships there in 1904 and 1907, the amateurs of 1905, '07, '09, and '10, the Victorian amateurs of 1904, '05, '07, '08, '09, and '10, and the New South Wales amateurs of 1909 and '10.

Other outstanding Australian golfers included Ivo Whitton, who won the Australian open five times, last in 1931, and the Australian amateur twice. There also was Bruce D. Pearce, who made quite a name for himself, internationally, when in the fifth round of the British amateur of 1911, at Prestwick, Scotland, he defeated Chick Evans in an extra-hole encounter.

Unusual Features

There were several unusual features to that match of 31 years ago. Evans was then in his heyday and was considered a real threat by the British. Bruce Pearce they knew little of, except that he was a left-hander from Tasmania, and had proved in the earlier stages of the British title test that a portsider could really play the game. As a matter of fact, while the British knew little of Pearce, Chick Evans probably heard something about him right here at The Country Club before he went abroad that year, for Alec Campbell, the professional at Clyde Park, had been told by Frank B. Windeler, brother of G. Herbert Windeler, that there was a player coming from Australia who might "clean up" in the British amateur, and Bruce Pearce was the one he referred to. It so happens that the last round of golf Evans played before he sailed was The Country Club, and "Nippur" Campbell may have told him to watch out for this Australian.

It so happens that the Evans-Pearce match was sensational. Evans started 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 4, 3 and was three up. That kind of scoring, in those days, was remarkable. Evans lost the ninth but was again three up with five to play, but he missed a short putt to halve the 14th, lost the 16th and was in the same bunker, at the 18th, that Francis Ouimet was in when he lost to Gus Moreland in the British amateur of 1934 on the same course. Pearce drove the green, got his 3 and squared the match.

Doffed His Coat

Then came the climax at the first extra, where Evans drove with a cleek, over-approached into a bunker, and thereupon doffed his coat to play the shot from the bunker. That was a sort of sacrilege. Who, but an American, would think of playing in shirtsleeves? Years later, British golfers playing in America did the sensible thing of doffing their coats or jackets in the heat, but at that time, 1911, it was a thing unheard of in the Isles. It did Evans no good, for Pearce won the hole with a 4. He had established himself, even though he was not as well known then as his brother Clyde Pearce from "down under."

Now, what I started out to write was about golf in Australia, because of the fact that so many of the American boys are stationed there and that right now, winter in Australia is the best season of the year for golf in the Antipodes. How much time the Americans have for golf I don't know, no more than do I know how they are off for equipment, balls, et cetera. But I can say, quoting an article by Jim Ferris in the British Golf Monthly of 1938, that they have plenty of courses in Australasia on which to try themselves out, for this is the time of year when their courses are in best condition and there are plenty of courses of upwards of 7,000 yards which, in the rainy season, are a real test.

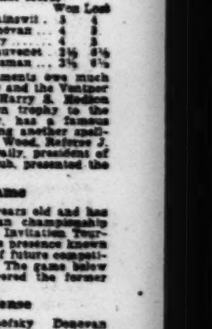
Chess —by F. R. Chevalier

July 11, 1942
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2467

By O. Stocchi

Black 9 Pieces

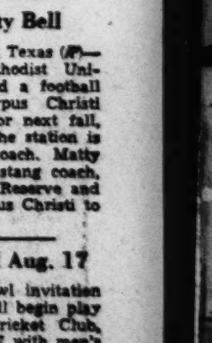


White 9 Pieces
bb2/BK1ppR1B.8/2k4/R3br/1P1KrPQ1/-6p1/4q1
White to play and mate in two
(First Prize, Italian National Tourney, 1938.)

Problem No. 2468

By A. Kraemer

Black 11 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
4R3/4P3/2PBK1Bk11/1P2RB2/3K16/3B4/-pppppppp/1k1lr4
White to play and mate in three
(Prize Three-Mover, Schwalbe, 1936.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2466. Q-R4
No. 2468. 1. Q-R3 threatens
2. QxPch
1. .. RxQ
2. Kt-B6
1. .. BxQ
2. B-B6

End-Game No. 621. Black wins: 1 . . . R-R6ch; 2 K-Kt4, R-R3; 3 RxP, RxB; 4 P-Kt6, K-Kt3; 5 K-B5, KxP; 6 K-B6, B-Kt5; 7 R-KR1, K-B3, and Black wins. If 7 K-Kt6, R-R7; 8 P-Kt6ch, KxP; 9 K-Kt7, P-B3; 10 P-Kt6, B-Kt5; 11 K-B7, R-B7ch, and wins.

End-Game No. 622

Black 14 Pieces

White 14 Pieces
White to play and win
(Breslau, 1913. A. Burn vs. E. Cohn. The former wins with an effective combination.)

Ventnor Standing

Here are the complete final scores:

	Won	Lost		Won	Lost
Yanofsky	6½	2½	Shainswit	5	4
Levin	5½	3½	Donovan	4	5
Bernstein	5	4	Levy	4	5
Moscowitz	5	4	Chauvenet	3½	5½
Pinkus	5	4	Sussman	3½	6½

Those invitation tournaments owe much to officials of Ventnor City and the Ventnor City Chess Club. Mayor Harry S. Hoffen presented the Press Union trophy to the winner, who, incidentally, has a famous chess name, Janowski being another spelling. Councilman E. Lynas Wood, Referee J. Roy Dessauer and I. P. Daily, president of the Ventnor City Chess Club, presented the other prizes.

Ventnor Game

A. Yanofsky is only 18 years old and has already won the Canadian championship and the 1942 Ventnor City Invitation Tourney. That he will make his presence known among the prize-winners of future competitions goes without saying. The game below shows how he outmaneuvered the former Brooklyn College player.

Sicilian Defense

Yanofsky White	Donovan Black	Yanofsky White	Donovan Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	13 R-B3	Kt-Q2
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	14 Kt-Q4	Kt-Kt3
3 P-Q4	PxP	15 Kt-B5	P-Kt3
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	16 B-Kt4	Kt-B5
5 Kt-QB3	P-KKt3	17 BxPch	K-B1
6 B-K2	B-Kt2	18 B-Q4	KtxKtP
7 B-K3	Kt-B3	19 RxKt	QxR
8 Castles	Castles	20 Q-Qsch	P-B3
9 Kt-Kt3	P-QR4	21 Kt-B7	Q-Kt3
10 P-QR4	B-Kt3	22 Q-Q2	Q-B2
11 P-B4	R-B	23 Kt-Q5	Resigns
12 B-B3	Kt-QKt5		

Ventnor Game

This game won for L. Levy a special award for the second "best-played game."

Queen's Gambit Declined

Levy White	Pinkus Black	Levy White	Pinkus Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	14 K-K	P-B3
2 P-Q4	P-K3	15 P-B	P-B4
3 P-B4	Kt-KB3	16 P-QR4	P-QKt4
4 Kt-B3	B-Kt5	17 P-B3	P-Kt5
5 B-Kt5	Castles	18 P-K3	KtxKt
6 P-K3	QKt-Q2	19 PxKt	R-Kt
7 PxP	KtxP	20 P-B4	R-Kt3
8 BxB	QxB	21 Q-Kt3	P-KR3
9 P-K4	KtxKt	22 Kt-K3	P-Kt4
10 PxKt	P-KKt4	23 Q-Kt3	P-Kt5
11 B-Q3	P-KB4	24 KtK1	P-B5
12 Castles	PxKP	25 KtxKtP	Resigns
13 BxP	PxP		

Fine Speed Champion

By defeating Reshevsky in the final round, Reuben Fine led the field in the first rapid transit championship, held July 5 in New York, with a score of 10-1. Second was Reshevsky with 9-2, followed by Shainswit 7½-3½, Horowitz 7-4, Kashdan 6-5.

May Get Matty Bell

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas (AP)—After Southern Methodist University had scheduled a football game with the Corpus Christi Naval Air Station, for next fall, it begins to appear the station is going to get SMU's coach. Matty Bell, the veteran Mustang coach, now is in the Naval Reserve and may be sent to Corpus Christi to tutor the footballers.

Longwood Bowl Aug. 17

The Longwood Bowl invitation tennis tournament will begin play at the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, Aug. 17 with men's and women's singles and doubles. The 1942 national veterans,' father and son, and womens' doubles will start Aug. 18.

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BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, Two Games, First Game 1:30
RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Fenway Park Ken. 6600

Commerce and Finance

House Committee Almost Doubles Individual Income Tax Rate

Business and Industry

Nelson Sees Arms Output $45 Billion

DETROIT, July 11 (AP)—The factories of the United States will turn out war goods of one kind or another to a value of $45,000,000,000 in the current year, War Production Board Chairman Donald M. Nelson told members of the Automotive Council for War Production here last evening.

Speaking at the annual banquet of the council, organized by the automotive industry to expedite war production, Mr. Nelson said that next year he expected the figure will rise to "70 or 75 billion dollars at current prices."

"I do not believe," Mr. Nelson said, "that it ever can rise much above that figure because I think that is just about the limit that our economy can stand. The materials which would be needed to get production substantially higher than that simply are not available, and as far as we can see now they cannot be made available. But in any case, getting up to the 45 billion dollar level this year will be a splendid achievement and raising the level to 75 billions next year will be nothing less than magnificent."

Mr. Nelson's address to the automobile manufacturers featured the one-day session of the industry's war council called to appraise the achievements of the last year and to appraise what lies ahead of the industry in the war production effort.

In Major Role

"In this great program," Mr. Nelson continued, "a major role has been assigned to the automotive industry. Contracts for more than eight billion dollars worth of war goods had been placed with this industry by the end of April of this year; more than five billions of that total were placed after Pearl Harbor. Yet that is litte more than a beginning.

"When peak rates of production are reached under present plans, this industry will be producing war goods at a rate of approximately 12 billion dollars a year. This is three times as large as the industry's estimated 1941 sales of four billions; it will represent approximately one-sixth of the entire war production effort of the whole United States.

"These are amazing figures. I think everyone connected with the automotive industry is entitled to feel a great deal of honest pride in the fact that such great reliance can be placed upon this industry in this time of national peril. But I think we must also realize that this tremendous job is just getting under way. The peak is still ahead of us. The decks have been cleared for action but that action has barely begun."

Reviews Record

Reviewing part of the industry's accomplishments thus far, Mr. Nelson said:

"During May, this industry turned out 63 million dollars' worth of aircraft engines and 24 million dollars' worth of tanks. That is cause for honest pride, of course, yet the bulk of production of those two important items came from new plants started prior to Pearl Harbor. Furthermore, by the time this year ends we have got to raise airplane engine production to a rate of better than 150 million dollars a month and tank production must increase more than fourfold. In addition, while it is true that during April—the last month for which complete figures are available—more than 80 per cent of this industry's total output consisted of war goods. It is also true that total production by the industry during April had not yet reached half the level of peak monthly production in 1941. In other words, as I said a moment ago, the hard part of this job has barely started."

Mr. Nelson warned that the job ahead is a tremendous one. "We have got to find every possible way," he said, "of making one hour's work do the work of two—of making one pound of vital material do what formerly took two pounds. I am going to ask this industry to take the lead in bringing this about.

"It looks as if we would have a rather long war. If that unhappily turns out to be the case, we are going to be tried very hard in every conceivable way. Yet we can face those trials without flinching because I think we have learned some things about ourselves in these last few months."

Shortage Difficulties

Alvan Macauley, council president, said that the industry had proved that it could produce infinitely more but that difficulties in obtaining necessary manpower and raw materials might imperil attainment of the utmost output.

Robert R. Nathan, chairman of the War Production Board's planning commission, agreed that the industry's accomplishments to date warranted encouragement but added:

"Before we can be optimistic about the outcome of this war we must have accumulated a store of munitions which will fill all of the pipelines from the first assembly line to the last fighting outpost; and further we must have a current flow of munitions which will insure a sustained offensive action."

Mr. Nathan said that although nearly $40,000,000,000 has been spent to date o nthe American war effort, only part of it has reflected finished fighting material.

Irving Babcock, chairman of the council's governing board of the military vehicles division, told of a steady increase in military vehicle output and added:

"We won't be in this war so very long before our armed forces and their allies will have almost half as many American-made vehicles as there are trucks registered in the entire United States."

Paul W. Garrett, vice-president of General Motors Corporation, said that the industry has been able to accelerate war production day by day until it is right now delivering for use by the armed forces $12,000,000 worth of military equipment a day. "That," he said, "is a new feat in military history."

Canadian Rail Official

Canadian Pacific Railway

E. P. Flintoft, K. C.

Appointed Vice-President and General Counsel for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company following the passing of W. N. Tilley, K. C., who was consulting counsel for the C. P. R. Mr. Flintoft, who has been with the company since 1908, has been general counsel since 1936.

Wholesale Prices Slightly Higher In July 4 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Higher prices for certain farm products, particularly livestock, cotton and fresh vegetables, for gasoline and for some types of West Coast lumber boosted the Bureau of Labor Statistics' comprehensive index of 889 price series 0.1 per cent during the week ended July 4, the United States Department of Labor reported. At its current level of 98.5 per cent of the 1926 average, the index is 12.3 per cent above the corresponding period last year.

In addition to an advance of 0.5 per cent in average prices for building materials, fuel and lighting materials increased 0.4 per cent; farm products, 0.3 per cent; and miscellaneous commodities, 0.1 per cent. Indexes for the remaining six commodity groups were unchanged from levels of the previous week.

(1926=100)	July 4 1942	June 27 1942	P.C Changes to July 4, '42 from June 27	July 5 1941
All commodities	*98.5	*98.4	+ 0.1	+12.3
Farm products	104.9	104.6	+ 0.3	+24.7
Foods	99.3	99.3		+18.1
Hides & leather	118.9	118.9		+ 9.3
Textile products	97.3	97.3		+13.7
Fuel & light mtls	79.8	79.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.6
Metal & products	*104.0	*104.0		+ 5.7
Bldg materials	110.6	110.0	+ 0.5	+ 8.8
Chem & allied	97.2	97.2		+14.9
Housefurnish'gs	104.5	104.5		+10.8
Misc commod	90.1	90.0	+ 0.1	+11.0
Raw materials	99.9	99.6	+ 0.3	+17.7
Semimnfd atcls	92.8	92.8		+ 4.3
Manufact prods	*98.8	*98.8	+ 0.1	+10.6
Com other than farm products	*97.2	*97.1	+ 0.1	+ 9.8
Com other than farm and foods	*96.1	*96.0	+ 0.1	+ 7.7

*Preliminary

U. S. Steel Supplements War Damage Coverage

NEW YORK (AP)— The United States Steel Corporation has supplemented the $1,000,000,000 protection recently purchased from private insurance companies against sabotage by taking out binders on its properties with the War Damage Corporation.

Some plants in "Big Steel's" group are owned by the Government and operated by the corporation and the matter of individual responsibility for taking out insurance as between the Government and the corporation has yet to be worked out.

To Buy Missouri Electric

NEW YORK (AP)—The Sho-Me Co-operative of Columbia, Mo., has agreed to buy the physical property and certain other assets of the Missouri Electric Power Co. for $2,500,000 the Ogden Corp. announced. Missouri Electric is a subsidiary of Central States Power & Light Corp., which is a subsidiary of Ogden Corp.

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5. Write for statement and new folder, "For the Benefit of Members."

MIDDLESEX FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
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Nazis Seen Draining German Nation's Resources for War

BERLIN, From German Broadcasts. (AP)—The floating debt of the Reich rose in April by 2,710,000,000 Reichsmarks to 69,570,000,000 Reichsmarks, D. N. B., official news agency, said.

The increase, the agency said, was mostly due to greater circulation of non-interest-bearing treasury bonds and Reich bills, which rose by 2,240,000,000 Reichsmarks.

By Theo von Merk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

German war expenditures, kept a carefully camouflaged secret, are so enormous that they will mean an unbearable burden for the German nation in decades to come. This has been borne out by a compilation of those few facts and figures that have slipped through the tight Nazi censorship.

The Soviet Army newspaper, Red Star, asserted the other day that Germany has been spending 200 million Reichsmarks a day for the war, as compared with 96 millions in 1914-18. There is no confirmation from authoritative Berlin quarters to be had, though it would seem as if the Russian experts were pretty accurate in their estimation.

Axis Partners' Load

Reports from Rome and Tokyo indicated that the two other Axis partners were daily paying roughly as much as England alone raises at present. As there is no reason why the war costs of the Axis should be incomparably smaller than those of the democracies, Germany would be left to raise funds equal to the war expenditure of the United States, Soviet Russia and all smaller countries allied with the United Nations.

It is easy to understand that such a staggering effort must ruin a country of Germany's limited resources. At present money can be raised by drastic means such as forced labor, heavy borrowing, hidden inflation, looting of conquered nations, levying of huge tributes on the defeated opponents and so forth. But eventually the results will tell and generations of Germans will have to pay, in cash as well as blood and sweat and tears, for the financial hocus-pocus of the present economic wizards of the Third Reich.

According to the Reich's Minister of Economics, Dr. Walther Funk, the State has been spending at a rate of 90 to 95 billion marks in the present financial year. This of course covers war as well as civil service and other State expenditure. This is about 80 per cent of the German national income of 110 to 115 billions, a fantastic figure which can only be reached if the State is heavily drawing on capital and mortgaging the future.

It has been estimated that at least 70 per cent of the total State expenditure goes to the war chest. That would about be 200 billion Reichmarks a day as the Russian expert suggested.

Source Not Revealed

Where and how Germany raises those astronomic sums Dr. Funk has failed to reveal. His colleague, Assistant Reich's Minister of Finance, Fritz Reinhard, however, has on several occasions made hints as to the German national debt. To be sure Mr. Reinhard did not give the correct figures; conservative economists believe that Germany's actual debt is about three to four times what he admitted, but even his figures are simply staggering.

When Adolf Hitler became Reich's Chancellor in 1933, the German debt was 12,000,000,000 marks, in January, 1938, it was 18,000,000,000, a year later (March 31, 1939) it was given as 37,000,000,000, in March, 1941, Mr. Reinhard conceded 90,000,000,000 and today, according to his analysis, it stands at 137,000,000,000. This official Nazi statement provides another interesting admission. During the first six years of Hitler's rule, the annual debt increase was 1,000,000,000 reichsmarks. When his policy of invasion started in 1938 the increase in debt rose to nearly 20,000,000,000 within a year and today the annual increase must be much higher. Mr. Reinhard concedes an annual growth of 38,000,000,000, but Dr. Funk's statement implies almost twice as much. For the Minister of Economics said that the entire expenditure was between 90,000,000,000 and 95,000,000,000.

Nazi Revenues

The total revenues of the Nazi Government amounted to 30 billions on March 31, 1942—the end of the fiscal year—according to Assistant Finance Minister Reinhard. If one allows for another 6.5 billion marks because that is what Dr. Funk said Germany has been annually receiving from the defeated countries as tribute for the armies of occupation, then Germany has a total annual income of roughly 36 billions as compared with the 90 to 95 billions which Dr. Funk said she has been spending. The real increase of her national debt will therefore be something upwards of 60 billion marks a year. This, however, is only the minimum and there is no way of fixing the ceiling of her debt.

What that means can hardly be understood unless by comparison. Germany had already spent 90 billion marks on rearmament when war broke out, Adolf Hitler himself said on September 1, 1939. That was more than her national income at that time. England had hardly begun to raise money for armament and yet despite this enormous edge she had over Great Britain, Germany has continued spending heavily for her armament. In 1941, a British source stated, Germany increased borrowing for the war by 50 per cent, Great Britain by 10 per cent.

Such lavish spending cannot in the long run be maintained without eating deep into the substance of the countries' reserves. Evidence that this is the case in Germany can be found even by a superficial survey of the economic situation of the country. But the rigid laws of the Nazi State will probably prevent a financial collapse until the police power of the Nazi Government collapses. On the other hand, there must be no illusion about it that the longer the Hitler regime is able to put off that "day of reckoning," the more crushing will be the bill which the German people will have to foot, morally as well as financially. In fact it will be worse because of the other bill presented not by Germany itself but by the countries overrun and looted by the Nazis.

Gov't Questionnaire to Cut Down Gov't Questionnaires Gets Response

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Government questionnaire aimed at reducing the number of Government questionnaires brought an enthusiastic response from American businessmen, Senator Murray (D), Montana, reported.

Senator Murray, chairman of the Senate's special committee to study the problems of small business, reported that 40,000 letters were sent out to firms over the nation asking how much of their time was taken up filling out Government reports.

"We got replies from almost all the 40,000," he said, "and there wasn't a single complaint about filling out this particular questionnaire. This time they had found one they didn't mind answering.

"One large rubber company said it cost $100,000 a year to answer questions propounded by various governmental agencies. But the cost in dollars wasn't the worst of it. They said it took their most important officials an average of an hour each per day to fill out the reports."

He cited the case of a Massachusetts businessman who said one of his three office employees spent all his time making out Government returns and reports.

Mr. Murray is the author of a bill to co-ordinate all Federal reporting services and eliminate duplicate and overlapping requests for information. Under his proposal the director of the budget would correlate such requests and try to make a single questionnaire do the work of three or four.

U. S. Bond Offerings Peak Since Last War

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Heavy Government bond offerings in May established a new high record of securities offered for cash for any one month since the first world war, the Securities and Exchange Commission reported.

The total of $2,965,000,000 for May included $2,809,000,000 in U. S. Government obligations, the commission said. The figures are exclusive of sales of Treasury bills and tax series notes.

Aside from the Government bonds, however, new issues were light. A slight rise of corporate issues to $126,000,000 was noted, but state and municipal offerings dropped to $30,000,000, lowest level since September, 1939.

Industrial issues of $104,000,000 accounted for most of the corporate offerings. Public utility flotations totalled $21,000,000, well below 1942's average, and for the second consecutive month there were no railroad security issues.

Estimated net proceeds totalled $124,000,000 of which $59,000,000 was intended for new money purposes, including $32,000,000 for working capital and $26,000,000 for additions to plants and equipment.

Peach Growers Get Record FCA Unit Loan in S. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—A loan aggregating $187,000, the largest loan in the history of the Columbia Bank of Co-operatives, a subsidiary of the Farm Credit Administration of Columbia, has been granted to the South Carolina Peach Growers Association, according to an announcement made here by officials of the organization.

L. C. Foster, president of the bank, said that the association, composed of 157 farmer-members of the Piedmont and Sandhill sections of the State, reported having handled the equivalent of 1,650 cars in 1941, with a volume of business, including supplies furnished members, in excess of $900,000. It is the largest factor at present in the marketing of South Carolina peaches, and one of the largest in the Southeast.

N. Y. Approves War Injury Insurance for Civilians

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York State Insurance Department has approved in principle a war injury policy for civilians sponsored by the Health and Accident Underwriters Conference. Individuals in the United States and Canada would be insured against loss of life or limb and expense resulting from enemy attacks.

The policy would provide $5,000 for death or major dismemberment and up to $500 for hospital and other care. The suggested premium would be $5 a year.

House Group Boosts Surtax Rates 1 P. C.

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—An eleventh-hour decision to boost the average individual's income taxes another 1 per cent to almost double the present rates put the yield of the House Ways and Means Committee's new revenue bill above $6,000,000,000 today.

Members worked to finish writing the bill before nightfall. It has been the subject of weeks of hearings and, when completed, will be headed for more weeks of congressional debate.

At an unusual night session last night, the committee adopted a motion to add 1 per cent to the new surtax graduated scale of from 12 per cent on the first $2,000 of personal net income to 81 per cent above $5,000,000. Present rates are from 6 to 77 per cent.

Thus, with a 6 per cent normal tax, compared with the present 4, the committee's new combined rate would be increased from 10 per cent to 19 per cent in the lowest bracket.

By its action, the committee picked up $310,000,000 in additional revenue. But that addition was offset to the extent of $85,000,000 by another vote to retain the personal exemptions in the present law for soldiers and sailors. The Committee previously had decided to lower the single person's exemption from $750 to $500 and for married couples from $1,500 to $1,200.

Thursday the committee eliminated a $102,800,000 item to be obtained from increased postal rates on second and third-class mail. Considering all revisions since the committee began reviewing a final copy of its bill last Tuesday, the estimated yield today stood at $6,046,200,000.

But that total included $876,700,000 in post-war refunds to corporations, which, if deducted, would leave a net revenue effect of only $5,169,500,000. The Treasury had asked the committee to raise $8,700,000,000.

It was reported that Representative Allen Treadway (R-Mass.) had made the motion to increase the individual surtax rates and coupled with it a proposal to change the single person's income tax exemption from $500 to $600. One member demanded that the two questions be separated and Mr. Treadway finally withdrew the latter suggestion.

President Defines Official Custody Of Alien Property

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt has issued an executive order differentiating between the powers exercised by the Alien Property Custodian and the Secretary of the Treasury over the property of enemy, neutral and occupied countries and their citizens.

The custodian will have charge of all enemy-owned or controlled businesses operating in this country. Those owned or controlled by nationals of neutral or occupied countries will likewise come under his jurisdiction when he determines it to be necessary in the national interest.

The custodian also will handle foreign-owned patents, copyrights and trade marks, foreign ships, and all forms of property and claims of enemy nationals involved in estates, trusts and receivership proceedings.

The Treasury will continue to handle:

Dollar balances, bullion and securities of governments for nationals except those belonging to an enemy business; all transactions or business dealings with countries subjected to freezing orders, including the control of all trade and commercial communications with enemy and enemy-controlled nations.

Banks' Idle Money Up $60,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Idle money in banks increased $60,000,000 in the week ended July 8, following a trend of recent weeks.

The increase brought the total of these excess reserves to $2,320,000,000, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

Erie Announces Changes In Traffic Dep't Personnel

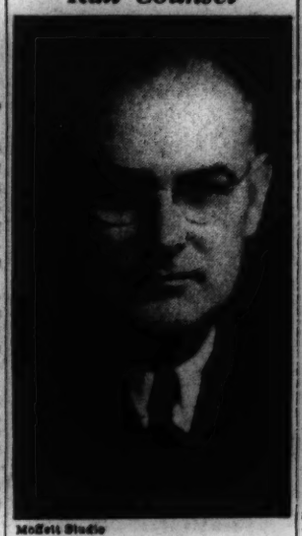
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Promotions and changes among Erie Railroad traffic department representatives affecting Erie offices in 11 cities have been announced by Robert E. Woodruff, President.

In New York, John T. McEntee has been named General Eastern Freight Agent and P. J. Napoli becomes Manager of Perishable and Dairy Traffic. Mr. McEntee was formerly Assistant General Freight Agent at Buffalo. He has previously served the Erie at Jersey City. Mr. Napoli who moves up from Assistant Manager of Perishable and Dairy Traffic went to New York from the main Erie offices in Cleveland in 1936.

Other promotions reported include: J. A. Russell, Manager of Perishable and Dairy Traffic, New York, to Western Freight Traffic Manager, Chicago; J. G. Hill, Assistant Traffic Manager, Chicago, to Freight Traffic Manager, Chicago; O. W. Madsen, General New England Agent, Boston, to Assistant General Freight Agent, Buffalo; E. P. Conway, General Agent, Philadelphia, to General New England Agent, Boston; H. A. Wilson, Division Freight Agent, Jamestown, to General Agent, Philadelphia; C. R. Martin, General Agent, Albany, to Division Freight Agent, Jamestown; L. J. Marion, General Agent, Dallas, to General Agent, Albany; E. W. Keller, General Agent, Springfield, to General Agent, Dallas; E. N. Huffman, Commercial Agent, Cleveland, to General Agent, Springfield; P. F. Meers, Commercial Agent, Indianapolis, to Commercial Agent, Cleveland.

Rail Counsel



Moffett Studio

William T. Faricy

Appointed General Counsel of the Chicago & North Western Railway system and elected a Director and Vice-President of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway, succeeding Samuel H. Cady, who resigned from both posts.

Nelson Appoints Board for Smaller War Plants Corp

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—Donald Nelson today warned that although he expected excellent results from the new Smaller War Plants Corporation, it was not a relief agency and that the majority of little business men might not get help from it.

The War Production Board chairman yesterday appointed five directors of the corporation, authorized to use $150,000,000 to assist smaller business firms to get war contracts.

"We are fighting a war," said Mr. Nelson, "and the War Production Board is a war agency. As far as the placement of war orders is concerned the controlling factor must be the ability of the manufacturer to deliver what the Army and Navy want."

He added that "it is unfortunately very likely that the number of small business firms which we can help in this war will be smaller than the number we cannot help."

Lou E. Holland, Kansas City, Mo., one of the five appointees, was named a deputy director of the WPB, in charge of subcontracting and the corporation's program.

Other members of the board are:

James T. Howington of Louisville, Ky., district manager of the WPB field office in Louisville and former vice-president of the Girdler Corporation of Louisville, manufacturers of forged steel fillings for welded pipe.

William S. Shipley of York, Pa., board chairman of the York Ice Machinery Corporation and a leader in the "York Plan," one of the pioneer war work pools.

Albert M. Carter of Murphysboro, Ill., director of the First National Bank of Murphysboro and head of a company which mines kaolin near Anna, Ill.

Samuel Abbot Smith of Boston, president of the Thomas Strahan Company of Chelsea, Mass., which manufacturers wallpaper. He is vice-president of the Smaller Businessmen's Association of New England.

Nation's Output Seen Now Half War Goods

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated today that almost exactly half of the nation's factory output now is war materials.

How much higher this percentage may go, the board indicated, is shown by the fact that among durable goods production the war share already is 70 per cent. Its monthly bulletin said:

"Restrictions on output had not yet been fully reflected in reductions in the volume of goods available for sale to consumers. Stocks of most goods were large in distributive channels and manufacturers had on hand substantial inventories of certain finished products.

"At the same time, the prospect was that the effects of the war program on supplies of civilian goods would become increasingly evident during the next year as stocks were used up and production was further reduced."

New Fluorescent Lighting Circuit to Save Metals

CLEVELAND (AP)—A new circuit for fluorescent lighting, designed to conserve vast quantities of critical metals, was announced here. It requires only one control unit for four 100-watt lamps instead of the two ballasts needed at present.

General Electric Co. said the invention would mean nearly a 50 per cent saving in such materials as copper, steel, and aluminum, explaining:

"In one large airplane plant where fixtures using the new hookup are under consideration, and in which 35,000 100-watt fluorescent lamps will be installed, engineers estimate that 23,275 pounds of copper, 80,960 pounds of iron and steel, and 3,250 pounds of aluminum will be saved."

The invention was credited to J. H. Campbell, a young lighting engineer.

Railroad Managements on Toes To Meet Challenge of Future

By George Ericson

Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

Now that several successive gains in the stock market averages have brought out lively pros and cons as to whether a bear market has ended or a bull market is in the making, speculative and investment interests as well have turned some of their attention to the railroad industry. What is the near-future place of railroads in the American economy and is their position so dubious as to warrant the prediction heard on more than one side that after the artificial war stimulus, they are due for a permanent decline.

It is true the railroads have been classed as war stocks, and that the longer the war lasts, the more extended the period in which heavy traffic will be the rule. But in a situation where taxes, priorities and rationing affect all industries, the carriers are considerably better off than many and no worse off than most. They are more tax-sheltered than the majority of industrial concerns and can go about bettering their financial positions during the war, which is hardly the case with corporations where taxes siphon off practically all profits and leave little opportunity to increase working capital except at the expense of dividends.

What the Roads Are Doing

Fears have been expressed that the rail carriers will enter a prolonged decline when the present boom subsides, that they will meet most severe competition from the trucking industry and that aircraft freight transportation will be a thorn in their side. These may be ghosts that are hard to exorcise, but whether they have enough substance to place the railroad industry on the investment shelf, only the future can tell. But there are considerations today on the favorable side that the investor should weigh before agreeing that the "future of the railroads is in the past."

The chief of the reasons for thinking that railrods still have a future is that their managements have not only kept pace with current developments in industry but have joined arms with natural science to anticipate future needs. The executives have been on their toes as never before, following the last depression. They have not only streamlined their trains, wooed back passenger traffic by offering the last word in modern service, built faster and more powerful engines, with no lessening of safety, but they have made excellent progress in revamping capital structure and reducing funded debt, weeding out unprofitable lines, increasing greatly operating efficiency and even begun to do better in the matter of dividends —witness the Erie and Atchison distributions.

Efficiency Steadily Higher

Earnings are, of course, increasing due to record traffic and heaviest loadings per car in history which reduces transportion expense in relation to gross. Incidentally, carloadings can hardly be taken any longer as a good criterion of freight traffic because cars are being loaded so much more heavily, very often two to three times as much as formerly. This increase in efficiency is evidenced by official figures which show that May operating ratio of the nation's roads was 62.5 per cent compared with 67 per cent in May, 1941. June will probably not show up so well since the winter wheat crop is not moving in volume, but July, August and September are expected to be among the best revenue months on record.

It may be admitted that present traffic volume and earnings are above normal. Must the rails, then, experience a slump in the postwar period of a nature to be disastrous? Can it not be, rather, that, as many believe, a period of reconstruction will follow the war, with pent-up domestic demand and vast foreign needs requiring a continuance of huge transportation facilities. Trucking will continue to be the railroads' hair-shirt, but as they are prospering now despite trucks and automobiles, so may they earn their keep then.

Coaches in Eclipse

Buses are reported to have eclipsed trains during the first three months of 1942 in the carrying of passengers. This is the first time in history that the railroad coach has trailed the motor bus. However, buses cannot compete with Pullmans, nor do they carry passengers so far. People who like to sleep when they travel will patronize railroads, except that portion of the public which will pay premiums for greater speed via airplane.

In addition to the bus, truck and airplane, the rails must meet the continuing threat of waterways, pipeline and ships. The worst about these is probably known. Pipelines are cheaper for oil-carrying than tank cars, but tankers are cheaper than pipelines. As the new postwar economy develops, each of these facilities will get a changing portion of the total volume, but probably each will fill a need.

As to air-borne freight, the chief threat there is undoubtedly to express traffic. There have been figures published by the Civil Aeronautics Authority for 1940 which indicate an average revenue of 59.6 cents per mile in operating an airlines' passenger airplane. This compares with a rail figure of 1.754 cents per passenger mile. Freight revenue per net ton-mile for airplanes, assuming an average loading of one-third the gross weight, was figured out at 14.9 cents. This compares with an average rail net ton-mile return of 0.946 cents.

The Air Competition

Of course, it is to be presumed that air-borne traffic costs will steadily diminish as planes get larger and efficiency and volume grow. But it can hardly be disputed that airplane freight will be chiefly high-class finished goods or premium material. Hence, most of the nation's heavy products, and bulk commodities, those of forest, field and mine, as well as of factory, will undoubtedly be transported by rail. These should bring an assured though modest income, despite the presence of younger competitors.

Railroads still have some advantages over vaunted industrial concerns. Their capital structures have been put through the wringer, and their fixed charges reduced. They can no longer be accused of mossback policies, but are alive to today's opportunities. They have no inventory problems nor expanding plant. It is true, their rates are fixed and costs are climbing, but it is the ICC's concern to keep them solvent. And their strong tax position will permit of the recognition of dividends as earnings expand. Moreover, they are still expecting legislation that will permit all roads to repurchase their bonds at discounts without the creation of taxable profits.

These are some of the highlights of a vital industry, long a factor of the American scene, and assured of an important part in decades ahead.

RFC Facilities Now Available to Auto Dealers in N. E.

The facilities of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation have been made available to all dealers engaged in the automobile business and also to banks and finance companies who were active in financing these dealers, for the purpose of making loans upon the security of passenger automobiles and commercial vehicles, the sale of which has been restricted by rationing order.

John J. Hagerty, Manager of the Boston Loan Agency, 40 Broad Street, Boston, has suggested that all automobile dealers in the New England area contact at once their local banks or the finance companies with whom they have been doing business, or come directly to the Boston Agency in order to file application for this assistance.

The immediate purposes of this program are:

(1) To give relief to automobile dealers by making available to them, in the form of a loan, sufficient monies to liquidate the present indebtedness covering their frozen stock, and to secure financing for an 18-month period at a nominal interest rate; and

(2) To make available to dealers sufficient funds to provide for monthly rental charges covering the warehousing and storage of automobiles and trucks.

(3) To give banks and finance companies, who have been active in automobile financing, the opportunity to continue to earn interest income in this same type of business.

Food Canners' Compliance With WPB Orders Probed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board disclosed that it had begun an investigation into operations of food canners, to determine the extent of compliance with WPB orders regulating the canning of foodstuffs, conservation of tin, and repair and maintenance of canning machinery.

A number of companies, officials said, have failed to file required reports of their seasonal pack.

Investigators from the wage and hour division of the Labor Department will handle the survey.

No Restaurant Convention

CHICAGO (AP)—The National Restaurant Association announced that its directors had voted to cancel its 24th annual convention scheduled for Chicago Oct. 5 to 9, in compliance with the Government's request for travel curtailment. The meeting will be replaced with a wartime emergency restaurant conference, with limited attendance, here Oct. 6, 7 and 8.

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BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	July 15
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wilder Savings Bank	July 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	750,000
Previous day's sales	435,415
1942 volume to date	85,900,551
1941 volume to date	69,271,614

Stock Price Trends Mixed; Trading Dull

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)—Modest advances were fairly well sprinkled over today's stock market but buying reluctance was sufficient to hold many leaders in the rear ranks.

Trends were a bit foggy at the start and, in the final hour, prices were uneven with small fractional variations predominating. Dealings were sluggish throughout.

Speculative and investment timidity was attributed partly to the somewhat gloomier war news from Russia and to the disposition of potential purchasers to limit commitments over the week-end.

Stocks given an occasional lift included U. S. Steel, U. S. Rubber, Santa Fé, Montgomery Ward, Douglas Aircraft, Consolidated Edison, Standard Oil (N. J.), Westinghouse and Dow Chemical.

Backward were General Motors, Chrysler, General Electric, Sperry, Pennsylvania, Youngstown Sheet, U. S. Gypsum and Anaconda.

Market analysts noted the forecast of WPB Chairman Nelson that war goods production this year would reach $45,000,000,000 and rise to $70,000,000,000 or $75,000,000,000 in 1943.

Studied also was the summary of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association desclosing that, while lumber output, shipments and new orders in the week ended July 4 were under the preceding week, increases over the corresponding period a year ago ranged from 14 to 15 per cent.

Bonds Shift Narrowly

Price variations generally were small in the bond market today with corporate issues about even on gains and losses.

A shade higher were Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, American Telephone 3s, Southern Pacific 4s of '55 and Western Maryland 4s.

Lehigh Valley 4s, Illinois Central 4s, N. Y. Central consolidated 4s and Reading 4½s drifted a little lower.

Loans of Australia, Canada and Rio de Janeiro posted small gains in foreign bond trading. U. S. Governments were quiet and steady.

Ickes Reasserts Oil Supply For East Inadequate

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Harold Ickes said there was "no foundation whatsoever" for any belief that transportation arrangements now under way would solve the petroleum supply problems of the East Coast.

Taking a pessimistic view, Mr. Ickes, petroleum co-ordinator, said: "Certain accounts draw the unwarranted conclusion that by the end of the year our present problems will be over and that we will have all the fuel oil and gasoline that we need.

"On the contrary, there are now no grounds for such an optimistic view of the situation. We face a long, hard pull. The best that we can presently hope for is that arrangements already made or being made to move oil overland, plus some help from ocean tankers, will enable us to meet minimum essential requirements during the balance of the year."

Chain Store Sales

CHICAGO (AP)—Sears, Roebuck & Company, mail order and retail merchandise firm, reported June sales of $69,120,899, a decrease of 12.0 per cent from sales of $78,567,676 in June, 1941. For the first five months of the company's fiscal year sales totaled $351,486,688, a decrease of 1.1 per cent from $355,498,055 in the same 1941 months.

Montgomery Ward & Company today reported June sales totaled $48,475,720, a decrease of 8.31 per cent compared with June last year. For the first five months of the company's fiscal year sales totaled $250,666,963, an increase of 0.35 per cent compared with the corresponding 1941 period.

J. J. Newberry Co. reported June sales of $5,924,396, an increase of 26 per cent over $4,715,890 in that month of 1941. Sales in the first six months aggregated $31,309,649, a gain of 19 per cent over $26,254,704 a year ago.

The W. T. Grant Co. reported June sales of $12,222,145 against $9,536,922 in the same month last year, an increase of 28.2 per cent.

Sales of Jewel Tea Co. in the four weeks ended June 20 amounted to $4,037,636, an increase of 36 per cent over $2,975,551 for the like weeks of 1941. Sales in the first 24 weeks of 1942 totaled $23,935,754, a gain of 43 per cent over $16,796,263 last year.

J. C. Penney Co. reported sales for the month of June of $38,456,513 compared with $28,402,169 in June, 1941, an increase of 35.4 per cent. Dollar volume for the first six months of 1942 was $200,543,148 against $146,727,559 in the corresponding 1941 period, a rise of 36.7 per cent.

Municipal Awards

NEW YORK (AP)—A banking group headed by the First of Michigan Corp. has won an award of $ [illegible],000 City of Detroit Street Railway revenue notes due Dec. 31, 1943, to June 30, 1946, on a bid of 100.03 for the issue as 1⅛s.

The city sold a larger issue of notes last November at 100.08.

Lawrence, Mass., sold to a group headed by Halsey, Stuart & Co. $225,000 of relief and defense bonds due July 1, 1943-52, on a bid of 100.209 for the obligations as 1⅛.

Babson Says Farm Program Running Wild

By Roger Babson

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—With the harvest season just getting under way, attention is now focused on the wheat belt. Crops were never more important to the United States, to Canada, and to the rest of the world than they are today. In fact, the ultimate outcome of the war and the terms of its peace may center more around our farm commodities than around munitions. Before discussing our own crop outlook, I should like to summarize, briefly, the case abroad.

First, let me say that in spite of the necessity of supplying other countries with grains, Germany is probably not hard up. Certainly, her people are not actually starving by any means. Hitler has held on to the Ukraine, which is the greatest wheat-producing section in the world. In addition to the Ukraine, Germany has the fields of Rumania and Hungary to draw upon. Particularly in Poland and Greece the situation is very bad. It is, however, possible that Greece may get some United States help.

Tide Bound to Turn

Crop conditions in Norway, the Netherlands, and Czechoslovakia can be considered definitely below pre-war standards. The people of France, Belgium, and Yugoslavia are definitely underfed and starving in many instances. Spain, still feeling the effects of her civil war, is also in a bad way. All European countries can look forward only to further cuts in feeding.

If Norway or France are invaded by the United States, or if Russia pushes the Germans out of the occupied Ukraine, the situation with respect to Germany's food question can quickly change for the worse. Furthermore, like us in fact to some extent, much of the corn the Axis can get must be turned into alcohol for industrial purposes.

In spite of recent bad news from the war fronts, and more may come before the pendulum swings in our favor, I have no fear of the ultimate outcome. Starvation is a killing process, but is also a toughening agent. The weak will succumb first but those who manage to survive in occupied countries will be a powerful factor in revolt against Germany. They already look to the United States, not only for the liberation of their freedom, but also for their stomachs' sake.

Total 1942 wheat production is estimated at 868 million bushels. With an anticipated carry-over of 630 million bushels, we should have a supply, provided the weather is with us, of about 1,500 million bushels. This chalks up a new record and will provide the greatest single source of supply the world has ever known. Domestic consumption will take something less than half, say around 700 million bushels for food purpose. The only hope of the wheat farmer lies with making alcohol and other industrial products.

Much depends upon the duration of the armistice. Peace in itself may not come with the ending of physical hostilities. There may be a long armistice of from two to five years. During this period our wheat supply will come in handy when we are trading around the peace table.

If fighting is over within a year, we can expect a drop of at least 50 per cent in our supply of wheat holdings. If the war continues longer, we shall have sufficient acreage to grow an even larger crop. In fact, in view of the immense yield this year, Washington is not increasing the 1943 allotment. Farmers are asked to grow other crops where possible.

Certainly, farmers are sitting pretty. They always face uncertain weather so that item can be discounted. This year farm labor will be a problem, but I expect it will be taken care of. In a real pinch, troops can be detailed to get the crops in. The great patron of the farmer is, of course, the Farm Bloc. Although its members, to date, have gotten everything they wanted; yet they are still seeking both larger crops and higher prices. I am told they will get them; but if they do, the greater the crash will be some time in the future.

Warns Against Drop to Come

It now looks as if the artificial stimulant in the form of parity loans has spent its force. The whole farm program has been running too wild. Even corn on farms exceeds a billion bushels, or 55 per cent above the 10-year average for this date. Hog slaughterings, dairy products, and eggs exceed all records. For instance, milk production this year will be around 56 billion quarts compared with the previous five-year average of 49 billion; while creamery butter stocks on hand are nearly 40 million pounds compared with 18 million a year ago.

Summing up, it can be said that politics now dominate the crop markets. For both the trader and the farmer, however, the outlook is temporarily promising. Furthermore, the importance to our war and peace program of our grain harvest and carry-overs cannot be over-emphasized. Farm communities, including banks, newspapers, and retail establishments, as well as the mail-order chains, should all benefit along with the farmer.

Remember, however, that what goes up must some day come down. Thus, farmers, now approaching the peak of their prosperity, should lay aside funds for the inevitable rainy day. Now is the time to get out of debt if you owe money. Otherwise, spend more on maintenance and improvements which will enable you to cut expenses to the bone when your honeymoon is over.

(*) ex-dividend; (r) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (wi) with warrants; (xw) without warrants.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

'Banner Year' Seen for Crops And Livestock

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—The Agriculture Department, stating that growing conditions have rarely been better at this season of the year for the country as a whole, said yesterday a "banner year" for the production of crops and livestock for United Nations war needs appeared to be in the making.

Prospects were said to point to a record production of such vital vegetable oil crops as soybeans, peanuts and flaxseed, foreign supplies of which have been cut off by the war, and of sugar beets, barley, dry edible beans, rice and canning vegetables.

Likewise, large supplies of the bread and feed grains also were indicated.

The department said that if present prospects are borne out at harvest time, this year's acreage of crops would be the largest since 1932 and the total production would be 3 per cent greater than last year and 14 per cent greater than the 1923-32 average—the period prior to inauguration of AAA crop control programs.

While stating that weather conditions had been unusually favorable for the country as a whole, the department said some areas had suffered from unfavorable conditions. Those areas included parts of the midwestern corn belt, where the weather has been excessively cool and wet, hindering cultivation. Dry weather harmed crops in parts of the southwest. On the other hand, prospects were said to be particularly favorable in the Great Plains, scene of droughts in recent years.

Wheat production was estimated at 904,288,000 bushels, which would be a big crop although the acreage sown was the smallest since 1917. The crop totaled 945,-937,000 bushels last year and 747,-507,000 bushels for the 10-year (1930-39) average. The 1942 crop estimate included 765,482,000 bushels of winter wheat, 32,521,000 bushels of durum and 196,285,000 bushels of other spring wheat.

Feed grain production will include, the department predicted, a record crop of barley, a large crop of oats, more than the usual supply of grain sorghums and probably a good crop of corn. Estimates for these grains, added together, indicate a total of nearly 108,000,000 tons which would be about 1,000,-000 tons more than production last year.

The corn crop was forecast at 2,627,823,000 bushels. This was slightly below last year's crop of 2,672,541,000 bushels but far above the 10-year average of 2,307,452,-000 bushels. The corn acreage was about 4 per cent greater than that harvested last year.

The department estimated that 14,241,000 acres had been planted to soybeans, 4,827,000 acres to peanuts and 4,440,000 acres to flaxseed. These acrages represented percentage increases over last year of 42, 96 and 39, respectively. No estimates were made as to probable production of these crops.

Production increases were forecast for sugar crops. The sugar cane production was estimated at 7,397,000 tons, compared with 5,-462,000 last year, while the sugar beet crop was forecast at 12,457,-000 tons, compared with 10,311,000 last year.

The department said fruit production seemed likely to be about equal to the record production of last year.

Cargo War Insurance Rates Again Boosted

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)—Sharp increases in cargo war risk insurance rates were announced today by marine underwriters.

The charges for most voyages to and from United States Atlantic and Gulf ports and Canadian Atlantic ports were boosted about 5 per cent.

Shipments moving between the United States and Brazil and Argentina were lifted into a 20 per cent bracket from 15 per cent.

Rates on the U. S. Atlantic-Gulf-West Indies-North Coast of South America area were raised to 15 per cent from 10, with an additional 5 per cent on voyages involving transshipment on the Latin American leg of the trip.

Similar 5 per cent increases weer made on coverage for cargo moving between Pacific Coast and Atlantic ports via the Panama Canal and on most other voyages in American waters.

The rate on U. S. Gulf coastwise shipments was increased to 10 per cent from 7½.

Five per cent increases were tacked on some voyages to ports near battle zones, such as the lifting of the rate to and from the Egyptian Mediterranean via the Cape of Good Hope to 25 per cent from 20 per cent.

Dividend Meetings

A list of the companies scheduled to hold dividend meetings next week as compiled by Fitch Investors Service is as follows:

Monday, July 13

Adams-Millis Corp. (Com.) (11 A.M.)

Tuesday, July 14

Best & Co., Inc., (Com.) (9:15 A. M.)
Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. (Com.) (10:30 A.M.)
Newberry (J. J.) Co. (5% Pfd. "A") (11 A.M.)
Procter & Gamble Co. (Com.) (1:45 P. M.)

Wednesday, July 15

American Sugar Refining Co. (7% Pfd.) (12:30 P.M.)
Continental Oil Co. (Com.) (9:30 A.M.)
General Foods Corp. (Com.) (9:15 A.M.)
Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Co. (Com.) (3:30 P.M.)

Thursday, July 16

Belding Heminway Co. (Com.) (4:30 P.M.)
Chicago Yellow Cab Co., Inc. (Com.) (11 A.M.)
Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co. (Com.) ($4.25 Cum. Pfd. & Com.) (10:30 a. m.)
General Cigar Corp. (7% Pfd & Com.) (4 P. M.)
International Harvester Co. (7% Pfd. & Com.) (3 P. M.)
Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. (Com.) (3 P. M.)
Vanadium Corp. of America (Com.) (9:30 A. M.)

Friday, July 17

Monsanto Chemical Co ($4.50 Pfd. "A" and "B" $4 Pfd. "C" and Com.) (2:30 P. M.)

Mining Engineer

Harris & Ewing

Stephen M. Shelton

United States Bureau of Mines metallurgist, who has been appointed regional engineer for eastern and southern states as part of the Bureau's reorganization for more rapid development and use of mineral resources. Mr. Shelton is an authority on the recovery of manganese and other domestic ores.

OPA Order Permits Direct Application For Ceiling Changes

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration established machinery for merchants and manufacturers to apply directly to OPA for adjustments in the ceiling prices.

OPA officials said the new order would apply only to hardship cases which could be handled without causing an increase in the general level of prices. It allows revisions to be made for individual applicants by regional OPA officials under these circumstances:

1. For a retailer who shows that his maximum price is abnormally low in relation to his competitors and causes him substantial hardship.

2. For any seller other than a retailer who shows that a maximum price is abnormally low in relation to his competitors and causes him substantial hardship, and that the adjusted price will not cause or threaten to cause an increase in retail price.

3. For all sellers, including retailers, seeking relief on any other basis, whose case is typical of other sellers suffering similar hardship, and for whom the granting of relief will not endanger the battle against inflation.

Previously, the General Maximum Price Regulation permitted retailers only to apply for adjustment of out-of-line prices. Wholesalers and manufacturers had to petition for an amendment to the regulation.

The order is effective Tuesday, July 14.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Robert Powell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The concentration of labor and plant in the war industries continues to be a matter to which the Government is devoting much attention. The results of many official inquires seem to be that the only effective way now open is that of combing out still more workers from those factories engaged on civilian production. To do this, and at the same time maintain the minimum of production needed for the home market, it is necessary to introduce a "total war" efficiency in these latter factories also.

It is interesting in this connection to note the great part which the small factory still plays, despite all the trends towards mass production methods and large industrial units between 1919 and 1939. Statistics show that it is still the backbone of many branches of British industry. Even today, 77 per cent of the factories in this country (108,765 out of 141,394) employ 25 persons or less; while 97 per cent of the total number of these plants do not employ more than 250 people each. The number of factories having 1,000 or more workers is only four per thousand, or 519 in all. And many of these latter are wartime creations and cannot be regarded as typical of the general British industrial structure.

Failure of Air Attacks

This dispersal of the process of manufacturing over so many small factories is one reason why the German mass air attacks in the Battle of Britain failed to deal the knock-out blow that was intended. It, therefore, coincided with the policy of deliberate scattering of targets as widely as possible, and is certainly one reason why the Ministry of Production has not attempted any drastic re-organization of industry during the war, but is content to use existing facilities.

A detailed study of the city of Birmingham, from this point of view, has been made by Paul Cadbury. He found that before the outbreak of this war, this Midland industrial center had 13,000 separate factories, of which only 38 employed 1,000 or more workers, only 199, between 250 and 1,000 workers. The remaining 12,863 factories had less than 250 on their pay rolls. In fact, 50 per cent of all British factory workers are to be found in the last-named category.

Many reasons have been suggested for this multitude of small concerns, chief among which is the individuality of British taste and the faithfulness of its customers to the established type of quality product.

Amalgamation Demanded

Faced with a total war, many experts have demanded a comprehensive amalgamation of small firms in the interest of rationalized production. The call-up of men and women in the small retail businesses, and the closing down of many of them because of lack of supplies are pointers along the road to achieving such an end. Needless to say there is much dissatisfaction among the small tradesmen and many of their grievances have been aired in Parliament, particularly the fact that no system of compensation has yet been announced by the Government.

It would be useless to deny that many of the small shops now closed will never open again. Rationing and the points system have made distribution by stereotyped mass methods more suitable. This is but another instance of the concentration of industry speeded up by this war, and the Board of Trade has to solve the two problems of removing superfluous distributive units and of acting justly in cases of uncompensated liquidation.

Suggests Middle Way

As far as postwar developments are concerned, Mr. Cadbury suggests a middle way between large-scale amalgamations and outdated individualism. He maintains that the war, through the effects of bombing in industrial centers, gives the opportunity to rebuild factory life along new lines.

Instead of scattering small establishments in different parts of the city or countryside, he would concentrate such works in modern trading estates, like that at Slough (near Windsor). They would be large many-storied factories, where space could be leased to the various firms according to their needs. In this way, the small firms, hitherto unable to give their employees the advantages now offered by the big concerns, could provide these special amenities through the general economy of co-operation between themselves.

Undoubtedly, much can be accomplished along these lines of compromise, which will bring individualism into line with modern mass methods of production without losing completely some of the advantages which the old system had given to mankind.

Columbia Gas-Mokan Controversy Ended

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)—The long and bitter battle between the Columbia Gas & Electric Corp. and the Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line Co. was terminated with the announcement today that Columbia's subsidiary, Columbia Oil & Gasoline Corp., would sell its majority holdings in the Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co., amounting to 404,326 shares, to the Phillips Petroleum Co. for $10,435,654, or $25.81 a share.

Upon consummation of the deal, Phillips Petroleum, one of the country's largest oil and gas producers, will sell half of the newly acquired Panhandle stock to the Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line Co., thus augmenting the latter's present holdings of 339,475 common shares, or slightly under 43 per cent, to around 68 per cent of the total. Phillips will receive from Mokan the same price it pays to Columbia.

OPA States Restrictions On Pay Rises

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson has informed Congress he has established a policy of disapproving price increases asked by industries because of pay raises granted employees subsequent to April 27.

The April 27 date was chosen, Mr. Henderson told a Senate appropriations subcommittee in an executive session, because President Roosevelt sent to Congress on that date his "cost of living" message which called for the exercise of several measures against inflation, including stabilization of wages.

Disclosing that the Office of Price Administration had been working for several months on a formula for ceilings on the prices for military combat articles, Mr. Henderson said these price maxima would take into account overhead rates and pay scales as they were in effect before April 27.

Mr. Henderson testified that he had "served notice on the Army and Navy and others" that he intended to hold Government agencies to a section of the price control act which directed them to work with him toward "a stabilization of prices, fair and equitable wages and the cost of production."

"We have taken the position with several industries," he said, "that we will not recognize as a basis for a price increase any (increased) wages that had not been negotiated before the statement of the President's policy on April 27.

"That means that if wage increases are granted they (the industries) should look to the margin that now exists in the production of that item for granting of wages and if that is adhered to, then that price will not go up."

Asked by committee members what the lack of wage controls would do to efforts to hold prices in line, Mr. Henderson said it was obvious that wages must be stabilized if the price program was to be successful.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:30 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:30
1 2½s 45	104.31	104.31	104.31

New York City Bonds

1 3s 80	102½	102½	102½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:30
3 Adams Exp 4½s 48 st	104½	104½	104½
1 Ala Gt Sou 4s 43	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	85¼	85¼	85¼
10 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	73¾	73	73
1 Allied Stre 4½s 51	102	102	102
1 Am&Afr P 5s 2030	64	64	64
8 AmIGChem5½s49	109½	102½	102½
1 Am T&T 3½s 56	107	107	107
6 Am T&T 3½s 61	107½	107½	107½
9 Am T&T 3s 56	107¾	107½	107¾
12 Am Tobacco 3s 62	109½	109½	109½
1 Am W W & E 6s 75	83	83	83
4 Arm Del 4s 55	105½	105½	105½
11 A T &s S F 4s 95	109½	109¼	109¼
2 A C Line 4½s 64	90	90	90
5 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	34½	34½	34½
1 B & O 1st mtg 4½st	88½	88½	88½
1 B & O 96 st A	37¾	37¾	37¾
4 B & O 96 st C	31¾	31¾	31¾
10 B & O 96 st F	37¼	37¼	37½
9 B & O cv 4s 60	21	21	21
1 B & O 5s 48	86½	86½	86½
3 B & O S W 3d st	38	38	38
1 Bang & Aroo en 4s 51	83¾	83½	83½
3 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	83	83	83
1 Beth Stl 3½s 52	103½	103¼	103½
3 Boston &&Me 4½s 70	30¾	30½	30¾
4 Bkly Edis 3½s 66	106½	106½	106½
6 Bkly n Cen 5s 48	103¾	103½	103½
1 Can Nor 6½s 46	111	111	111
1 Can Pac 4s 44	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Can Pac 5s 54	92¼	92¼	92¼
1 Can Pac 4½s 46	96¼	96¼	96¼
2 Can Pac 4s perp	89½	89½	89½
8 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	98	98	98
3 Cen of Ga 5s 59	15½	15½	15½
1 Cen New Eng 4s 61	53¾	53¾	53¾
2 Cen Pac 5s 60	87½	87½	87½
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	71¼	71	71
1 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	18½	18½	18½
1 Cen Ill 5½s 56	87	87	87
1 Cho & Alton 3s 49	30½	30½	30½
8 Chi&Q 4½s 77	64¾	64¾	64¾
6 Chi&Q gen 4s 58	70½	70½	70½
1 Chi&Q 3½s 71 49	66½	66½	66½
22 CMStP&P 5s 75 xin	13¾	13¾	13¾
21 CM&StP gen 4s 89	34¾	34¾	34¾
10 Chi & NW 4s 87	30¾	30¾	30¾
18 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	13	13	13
1 Chi & NO 5s 51	68	68	68
1 Ch Ter &Ra 5½s 43	104½	104½	104½
2 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 CCC&StL 4½s 77	44½	44	44½
4 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	66¾	66¾	66¾
1 Col & So 4s 80	21½	21½	21½
1 Columbia G 5s 1961	84	84	84
1 Con Edis 2½s 46	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Con Edis 3½s 48	108	108	108
7 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	103½	103½	103½
10 Cuba RR 5s 52	35½	35½	35½
6 Cuba RR 5s 52 Ret	20	20	20
4 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	85¾	85¼	85¼
1 D&RG 4s 36	16¾	16¾	16¾
2 D&RG West 5s 55	3	3	3
1 D&RG W 5s 55 Asd	3½	3½	3½
1 Erie 4½s 2015	47¾	47	47
1 Erie 4s 95	90½	90½	90½
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	99	99	99
31 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 33	98½	98½	98½
4 Gt Nor 3s 61	91	90½	90½
1 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	80½	80½	80½
7 Gt Nor 4s 46 O	94¾	94¾	94¾
9 Gt Nor 4s 46 W	83½	83½	83½
3 Harlem Bid 4s 54	87¾	87¾	87¾
7 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	39½	39½	39½
1 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	42¾	42¾	43¾
3 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	13¾	13¾	13¾
3 Ill Cen 4s 52	47½	47½	47½
20 Ill Cen rfg 4s 5	44	43¾	43¾
10 Ill Cen 4½s 66	56	56	56
10 IC&CBL&NO 5s 63A	47¾	47¾	47¾
2 Int Paper 6s 55	105	105	105
35 Int T&T 4½s 52	50¾	50¾	50¾
15 Int T&T 5s 55	37½	37	37½
1 KCStn 4s 60	100	100	100
14 Lac Gas 5½s 53	88¾	88¾	88½
6 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	88¾	88¾	88¾
1 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	44	44	44
9 Leh C&I 4½s 54A	72¼	72¼	72¼
7 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	70	70	70
1 Leh Val 5s 3003st	23¾	23¾	23¾
1 Leh Val 6s 2003 st	39½	39½	39½
5 Liggett&M 7s 44	113½	113½	112½
4 Lorillard Co 5s 51	119¾	119¾	119¾
1 Louis&N 4½s 2003	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 Lou Gas&Elec 3½s 66	100?	100¾	100¾
6 McKess&Rob 5½s 50	106	106	106
1 Mich Cen 4½s 79	54	54	54
4 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	36¼	35¼	35½
1 M-K-Tex 5½ 57	19	19	19
4 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	29¾	29½	29½
1 Pac Ls 6s A	39	39	39
35 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	29¼	29	29
5 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	30	29	29
10 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	30	29	29
5 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	30	29	29
1 Monawk & Mal 4s 91	48	48	48
8 Mor & Essex 6s 55	39½	39	39½
15 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	37	37	37
1 Nat Dairy 3½s 60	104¾	104¾	104¾
13 Nat Distill 3½s 49	101¼	101	101¼
4 NJ Pow L 4½s 60	108½	108½	108½
1 NO Tex & M 5½s 54	47	47	47
1 NO Tex&M 6s 54B	48¾	48¾	48¾
26 NYC rfg 4s 2013	51	50¾	51
35 NYC 4½s 2013 A	49¾	49¾	49¾
10 NYC cn 4s '98	48¾	48¾	48¾
2 NYC 3½s '48	94	94	94
3 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	48	48	48
8 NYChi&StL 4½s '78	62¾	62½	62½
1 NYNH&H 4½s '67	37½	37½	37½
5 NYNH&H 4s '55	32½	32½	32½
11 NYNH&H 4s '56	32½	32½	32½
9 NY Steam 3½s '63	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 NY W&Bos 4½s '46	5½	5½	5½
2 Nort & W 4s 96	124¾	124½	124½
8 Nor Pac 4s 2047	62	61¾	62
13 Nor Pac 4s 97	71½	71½	71½
3 Nor Pac 3s 2047	60½	60½	60½
3 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107¾	107½	107¾
3 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	101	101	101
3 Pac T&T 5½s 60C	106½	106½	106½
3 Panhandle ELP 3s 60	101½	101½	101½
3 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	97½	97½	97½
8 Pen RR 4s 48	108½	108½	108½
4 Pen RR 3½s 70	89¾	89½	89¾
1 Pen RR 3½s 52	88¾	88¾	88¾
12 Pere Marq 4s '56	59¾	59¾	59¾
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s	105¾	105¾	105¾
12 Ph Read C&I 6s '49	9½	9½	9½
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	87½	87½	87½
2 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	80¾	80¾	80¾
19 Rutland 1st 4½s '41	7	6¾	6¾
5 StL Pub Ser 5s '59	7	7	7
1 St L S F 1st 5s B	13¾	13½	13¾
11 St L S F 4½s '78	14	14	14
24 St L S F 4s '50A	13½	13½	13½
1 St L SW 1st 4s '89	77¾	77¾	77¾
5 Schenley Dist 4s 52	103	103	103
6 Seab A L cn 6s 45	9	8	9
25 Sea-All Fla 6s 35 Act	7	7	7
2 SeaAllFla&35B ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 Sou Pac 4½s 68	81¾	81¾	81¾
1 Sou Pac 4½s 81	81	81	81
9 So Pac 4½s 69	81½	81½	81½
13 So Pac rfg 4s '55	85¾	85¾	85¾
8 So Pac 3½s 46	85¾	85¾	85¾
12 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	85¾	85¾	85¾
2 South Ry 4½s 56	82½	82½	82½
2 South Ry gen 4s 56	82½	82½	82½
8 South Ry gen 4s 56	62¾	62¾	62¾
2 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 TC I & RR 5s 57	120	120	120
15 Third Ave 1st 5s 60	19¾	18½	18½
55 Tol&OhCen 3½s80	80½	80½	80½
1 T St LaW 4s 50	85½	85½	85½
4 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	100½	100½	100½
1 Un Pac 3½s 80	103½	103½	103½
94 Util Drug 5s 57	96½	96½	96½
6 Utah P & L 5s 44	98½	98½	98½
7 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	107½	107½	107½
10 Wabash 4½s 81	29¾	29¾	29¾
7 Wabash 4s 81	23¾	23½	23¾
7 Wabash 4s 91	21¾	21¾	21¾
1 Walwrth 4s 55	88½	88½	88½
6 Warner Bros 6s 48	100	100	100
2 Warren Bros 6s 41 ret	97½	97½	97½
9 Westn Md 4s 52	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Western Pac 5s 46 asd	79¾	79¾	79¾
9 Western Un 5s 60	79½	79½	79½
1 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	93	93	93
10 Wis Cen 4s 49	45	45	45

Foreign Bonds

2 Antioquia 7s 45A	12	12	12
2 Australia 5s 55	62½	62½	62½
5 Belgium 7s 55	95½	95½	95½
1 Brisbane 5s '58	61	61	61
3 Canada 5s '52	102	102	102
3 Canada 3½s '61	99½	99½	99½
1 Chile M Bk 6½s '57	19½	18½	19½
2 Chile 6s '61 Sept asd	15½	15½	15½
11 Cuba 4½s '77	74½	74	74
1 Panama 3½s '94 A st	63½	63½	63½
2 Rio de Jan 8s 46	18½	18½	18½
5 Drug 4½s 4½s 78	80	80½	80

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today 1,041,000; previous day 4,451,500; week ago (closed); year ago 311,000. Year to date 1,716,500. Jan. 1 to date 1,184,514,200; year ago 1,172,077,923, two years ago 888,208,650.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Ainsworth (1½g)	5	5	5
100	Air Assoc	5	5	5
50	Alum Co	91½	91½	91½
150	Alum Co Am pf	101	100¾	101
200	Am Cyan Ltd	74½	74¼	74½
400	Am Cyan B (.60)	35½	35¼	35½
600	Am Gas & El (1.80a)	17½	17½	17½
50	Am Gas&El pf (4½)	96½	96½	96½
400	Am LightaT (1.20)	10	10	10
100	Am Maracaibo	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Am Republics (.10e)	5½	5½	5½
600	Am Superpow	3-32	3-32	3-32
600	Am Thread pf (½)	3	3	3
100	Ashland Oil & R (.40)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Asso Gas & El (.191e)	1½	1½	1½
100	Asso G & E A	1-32	1-32	1-32
100	Avery&Sons (.6g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
25	Avery&Sons pf (1¾)	14½	14½	14½
100	Babcock & Wil (1.40)	30¾	30¾	30¾
100	Basic Refrac (.20e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
600	Beech Aire	8¾	8¼	8¾
100	Bellanca Aire	3	3	3
100	Bras Ty L&P (h)	7	7¼	7½
30	Brist Myers pf	97½	97	97½
100	Cap City Prod (.6g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
35	Cen P&L pf (7)	100	100	100
100	Cessna Aire (1e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
25	Childs pf	10	10	10
2000	Cit Ice pf (.3g)	41½	41½	41½
10	Cit Ser pf BB	33	33	33
2000	Colum G & E			12
100	Conn Tel & El	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Cont Roll & Bit	10½	10½	10½
50	Copper Range	9½	9½	9½
100	CubanAtlSug (1½g)	13½	13½	13½
200	Darby Pet (.6e)	6¼	6¼	6¼
500	Dennison Mfg (.30a)	3	3	3
100	DivcoTwinTrk (.1g)	3½	3½	3½
100	Eagle Pich Ld (.20e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
125	EastGF&Spr pf (4½)	44	43¾	43¾
300	El Bond&Sh	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	El Bond&Sh pf (.6)	41	40½	41
200	Equity Corp	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Ford M Can A (.5i)	18	18	18
100	Ford Mot	1¾	1¾	1¾
40	Gen Invest pf	58	58	58
25	Georg Pow 5s pf (6)	94½	94½	94½
100	Glen Ald Coal	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Greenf T & D (1g)	6	6	6
300	Gulf Oil (1a)	31½	30½	31½
100	Hecla Min (.1g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Horn Hard (2)	23	23	23
100	Humble Oil (.6a)	51¾	51¾	51¾
100	Hum-Ross P (.10e)	3½	3½	3½
200	Int Petrol (.1i)	11½	11	11
100	Int Pred (.4e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Int Home Eq (.80)	7	7	7
400	Invest Royal (.6e)	⅝	⅝	⅝
300	Knott Corp .10e	2¾	2¾	2¾
300	Lake Shore M (h.80)	7	7	7
100	Lehigh C&N 1a	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Lit Bros	6	6	6
100	Merrill-C & S	4¾	4¾	4¾
50	Midl Stl n-cum (2)	13½	13½	13½
400	Monogram Pict	3	3	3
25	Moody Inv pt pf (3)	16½	16½	16½
1100	Mt Vity Cop (.6g3	1¾	1	1¾
100	Nat Tun & Mines	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	N J Zinc (1½e)	37½	37½	37½
10	NYSta&Eq0pf(5.10)	89¾	89¾	89¾
20	NY Wat Svc pf	26	26	26
800	Ning Mid P	1¾	1¾	1¾
30	Ning Mid 2 pf (3)	32	32	32
100	Niles-Bem P (.1e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
50	Nor Am L&P pf	89½	89½	89½
300	Nor Sts Pow A	5½	5½	5½
200	Ogden Corp	2¼	2¼	2¼
10	Ohio Pow pf (4½)	106½	106½	106½
300	Pantepec Oil Ven	4¾	4¾	4¾
500	Prkshg R&R (.6g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
50	Penin Tel (2)	36½	36½	36½
100	Pennroad (.1g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
25	Pa Edis $5 pf (5)	47	47	47
20	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	81	81	81
50	Peppereld (4e)	28	28	28
100	Phillips Pkg (.5g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Phoenix Sec	5½	5½	5½
100	Pbom Sec pf (2)	30½	30½	30½
200	Pleas V W 2.50g)	25¾	25¾	25¾
100	Pug Sd P&L 8d pf	41	41	41
100	Red Bank Oil			1¾
800	Republic Avia	3½	3½	3½
200	Salt Dome Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Selected Indus	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Sherwin-Wms	78	78	78
10	Singer Mfg	153	153	153
100	So Penn Oil 1½	33¼	33¼	33¼
20	So Cal Ed pf 1½a	30	30	30
200	Spalding	1¾	1¾	1¾
400	Spencer Shoe	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	St Oil Ky	12½	12½	12½
100	Std Stl Sprg (1½g)	18½	18½	18½
100	Sterl Al Prd (1½g)	6	6	6
100	Stetson (.2b)	23½	23½	23½
400	Sunray Oil (.06e)	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	SuperOilCal (.1g)	34¾	34¾	34¾
400	Tampa El (.90e)	17½	17	17
100	Tung-Sol Lp (.20g)	11½	11½	11½
300	Tung Sol L pf (.80)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Unrecelled Mfg (½a)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Unit Chem	13	13	13
100	Unit Cig-Wh Stre	¾	¾	¾
3000	Unit Lt & Pow A	¼	¼	¼
200	Unit Lt & P pf	17½	17½	17½
100	US A I Dev pf (3½g)	50	50	50
100	UUS Lines Pf	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	U S Rub Reel	2½	2½	2½
300	Univ Corp vio	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Valspar Corp	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Waco Aire (.20g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	West Va C&C (½g)	3½	3½	3½
100	West Air Lines	3¾	3¾	3¾

Total stock sales today (estimated) 38,-000 shares; year ago 44,330 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
3 Am C&E 3½s 78	103½	103½	103½

Local Classified

(Continued)

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Company, 800 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-6000. 24 hours service. Suburban branches.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
30 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 0788

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

ORIENTALS Hand washing, repairing, permanent mothproofing
Cam. 1885
Warren S. Baxtrgan, 218-240a Newbury St., Boston

RUG CLEANSING BY OUR NEW PROCESS Dumotho, Deodorizes and Disinfects.
9x12 Domestics $4.95, Orientals $7.95
Prompt Service. Also Expert Rug Repairing.
ADAMS & SWETT RUG CLEANERS
HIGhlands 4100 Boston, Mass.

SHOES

CROSSETT SHOE STORE
Little Building Arcade, Boston
CORRECT FITTING FOR MEN AND WOMEN

UPHOLSTERING

CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 2200—Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing, mattresses, cushions and feather pillows renovated.

WATCH REPAIRING

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Work Guaranteed.
E. S. Horn Co., 429 Washington St., Boston Est. 1859

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m.—4-7 p. m. daily. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

● *The uniformly high quality of our work will please you.*

FAMILY BUDGET LAUNDRY, Inc.
Magnolia Avenue at 22nd Street S.
Phone 3-1133

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Phone 3-5164

Install IRON FIREMAN
Automatic Heat
MAC-WATES FUEL CO.
2501 5th Avenue South 7-7117

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS KEM-TONE
Paints any surface. Washable, quick-drying.
Sherwin-Williams
2018 3rd Ave. Phone 3-4128

SOUTHEASTERN ICE CORP.
Ice Service and New River Coal
PHONE 3-5246

GOODYEAR SHOE HOSPITAL REPAIRING

PHONE 7-9153 418 NORTH 20TH STREET

FREE ESTIMATES
STA-RITE SHINGLES
FOR
SERVICE and BEAUTY
ESTES LUMBER CO.

MOBILE

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
•
Style—Quality—Price

Buy Now and Save
BROWN COAL COMPANY
Mobile, Ala.

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Dial 4408, hours 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ready to Wear
Millinery
Shoes
Accessories
John Danzicer, Inc.
"Foremost Fashions"
106 Dexter Ave. Phone Cedar 4577

Family Wash Service
Empire
PHONE C-889

SILVER'S
5c to $1.00 STORE
Montgomery's Most Complete Store
QUALITY—VALUE—VARIETY

FANNIN'S
Home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Montgomery's Fastest Growing Men's Store
16 Montgomery St. Cedar 4922

FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES

If your hairdress isn't becoming to you, YOU should be coming to us
FRANCES BEAUTY SALON
2127 Ponce de Leon Blvd. Tel. 4-1034
SEVILLA HOTEL BUILDING

DAYTONA BEACH

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Johns-Manville—Barrett SeeRay
Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces
Petro NoKol Oil Burners
116 So. Segrave, Daytona Beach. Ph. 5870

FORT LAUDERDALE

ORR'S LETTER SERVICE
Mimeographing, Notary Public
Stenographic Service
206 Blount Building Phone 165

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SALON
Individual Hair Styling
145 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 1552

CUSTER'S
Fish and Poultry Market
Quality Service
115 S. W. Second St. Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

ANITA'S BEAUTY STUDIO
Experienced Operators
LAUDERDALE HOTEL BLDG.
S. W. 1st Ave. Phone 41

J. D. BRYAN INSURANCE AGENCY
LAUDERDALE ABSTRACT & GUARANTY TITLE COMPANY
Fort Lauderdale, Florida
227 South Andrews Avenue

FORT MYERS

Quality Foods Our Motto
Home Supply Store
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Prompt Delivery Service

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
21 East Adams Street Phone 5-7986

DICKINSON'S HARDWARE
Devoe Paints and Duo Therm Heaters
"WE DELIVER"
222-224 N. First Street Phone 255
Jacksonville Beach, Fla.

"There's a MATERIAL 'Difference'"
BOND-HOWELL LUMBER COMPANY
Building Materials—Hardware
DEVOE PAINTS
600 East 8th Street Phone 5-3438

JACKSONVILLE BEACH

THE COPPER KETTLE
Open Year Round
Squab, Chicken, Steak and Fish Dinners
On the Ocean Front
Jacksonville Beach, Florida

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 22465 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSIST ON "HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 5-3000
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

GILPIN'S CAMERA STORE
In the Heart of Downtown Miami
KODAKS · FILMS · FINISHING
Kodachrome — Kodacolor
159 S. E. FIRST STREET, MIAMI
PHONE 2-0463

Shop SEARS-MIAMI *First*
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES
It's the SMART way to save!

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

FLORIDA

MIAMI

(Continued)

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1268 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

Phone 5626
How-Ann Dairy
Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk

Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES
Air-Conditioned Cold Storage
WINTER PARK
and
ACME CLEANERS
138 EAST CHURCH, ORLANDO
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

THE GLIDDEN PAINT STORE

Time Tested Paint Products
228 N. Orange Ave.
Tel. 6001

SARASOTA

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2536—2537

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. St. Petersburg 80-601 10 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Reynolds
DAIRY PRODUCTS, Inc.

"For Better Dry Cleaning"
PHONE 4986
TIMMS CLEANERS
2119 CENTRAL AVE.

MOVERS
Local and Long Distance
Southern Transfer & Storage Co.
Incorporated
2101 Fifth Ave. South, St. Petersburg, Fla.

MYRICK'S
Interior Decorators
243 Central Avenue Phone 5365

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 00-833 9 to 12 daily except Sundays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Meet and Eat at
The Ritzcraft Cafeteria
IN THE Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 Zack Street
Owned by Ritz and Clif Chambers

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.
Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK

WOLF BROS. Inc.

bette's beauty salon
420 MAGNOLIA AVE.
BETTE POTTER, Mgr. Ph. H 25 011

Buy insurance that fits you
VICTOR M. DOUGLAS
Prudential Representative
Life Insurance Exclusively
Mass Office Building Phone 2463

First Shoe Fixery in Florida
OLD RELIABLE SHU FIXRY
Est. in Tampa since 1910
Corner Tampa and Lafayette

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH

BAKERY
417 Okeechobee Road
Most Complete Retail and Wholesale Bakery in the Palm Beaches.
PHONE 3851-2

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

Watches, Diamonds
Silverware
KRAUSS, *Jewelers*
321 Clematis Street,
West Palm Beach, Florida

GEO. W. SLATON
General Insurance and Surety Bonds
214-216 Comeau Bldg., Tel. 6139
West Palm Beach, Fla.

WINTER HAVEN

Prompt Service—Supplies
JOLLEY MOTOR CO.
Auburndale, Fla. Phone 28-851

PUBLIX SUPER MARKET
Winter Haven's Favorite Food Store

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 1247-R 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

HUBBARD PRINTING CO.
Good Printing
146 Marietta Street Wa. 3937
LAYOUTS ART WORK
TYPOGRAPHY

Pest Control
We definitely eliminate
Any pest—home or business
Call
FRED A. YORK
Walnut 8343 27 Peachtree Arcade
Distributor for Rose Exterminator Co.

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

PORTER'S BEAUTY SALON
"Your Beauty Is Our Business"
Lane's Mezzanine . . Peachtree and 10th
Air-Conditioned He. 6671

Make the 3-Step Test
In Lovely Light
RHYTHM STEP SHOES
Bucks
218 Peachtree Corner Cain

COLUMBUS

CUMBAA'S
19 TWELFTH ST. PHONE 2888
Exclusive Repairers and Dyers of Shoes
"DECIDEDLY THE BEST"

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 78, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Jos. K. Hall
One Price to All
Correct Fashions
for Men, Women, Misses and Boys

For Complete Service
BOB STEVENS
Service Station and Garage
Cor. Second and Walnut Phone 6673

Crescent Laundry Co.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY — DRY CLEANING
DYEING

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

GEORGIA

MACON

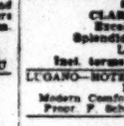
(Continued)

the Union
Macon's Style Center

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890



We fab too large or too small. Each and every one is appreciated.
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9091.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

ROOMS TO LET

SWITZERLAND—Nice comfortable room in harmonious home and lovely surroundings. Mrs. Monier, Streulistrasse 78, Zurich.

STAMPS FOR SALE

A. BIANCONE-NEUKOMM PHILATELIST
Berne, Switzerland, Bahnhofplatz 7
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA PENSION DES COTTAGES in private Villa facing south; park-tennis; every comfort. En pension terms from 7-8 frs. Chemin Krieg 7, Florissant.

GENEVA
THE MISSES LONG, 6 Rue St. Victor (Tranchées) receive paying guests in nice cheerful home. Every comfort. Well situated.

HOTEL REGIS
CLARENS—MONTREUX
Excellent Family Hotel
Splendid situation facing the Lake of Geneva
Inst. terms from Fr. 7.- to Fr. 12.-

LUGANO—HOTEL RESTAURANT BEAUSITE—FELIX am See
Modern Comfort Terms 9.- 10.-
Propr. F. Schlupp, früher Hotel Minerva

Europe

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

J. WÄSCHLE
Im langen Loh 173
Gypsergeschäft
Ausführung sämmtlicher Gypsararbeiten sowie Edelputz (PLASTERER)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 619, 2 to 6 p. m. Wednesday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

Wollenhof
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS ETC

CIOLINA au CIL
Marktgasse 35. Tel. 2.61.35
DRESS MATERIALS
READY-MADE GOWNS

CHARCUTERIE FINE
BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
Ad. Lobsiger-Mathys A. G.
31, SPITALGASSE, 31 Tel. 23.454
(BUTCHER)

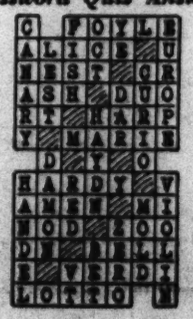
HAIRDRESSING — MANICURE
Beauty Culture
Albt. WILDBOLZ
9 MARKTGASSE 9
Founded 1837 Tel. 23.208

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

Specialty Shop for Rubber Goods
FELLER-GERBER
NEUENGASSE 5 TEL. 22.946
REPAIRS

Seiler
Groceries—Schauplatzgasse 35.

Crossword Quiz Answers



SWITZERLAND

BERNE

(Continued)

GAFFNER LUDWIG & CO.
Fish, Poultry, Game
Marktgasse 61
Filiale in Spiez

FRL. LINA BOSS
Kolonialwaren Grocery
Chocolates Biscuits
ARGERTENSTRASSE 40 TEL. 25.220

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 38-445, 8:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AU MENAGE PRATIQUE
5 RUE RIVE
(face Capitole)
Articles de ménage

SPÉCIALITÉ DE FROMAGES ET CHARCUTERIES
R. Passy
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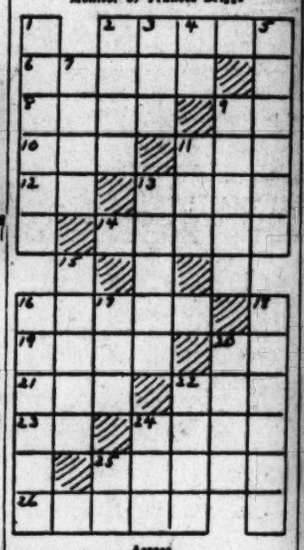
Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What Christopher Morley heroine did Ginger Rogers portray?
6—What is first name of heroine of "April Hopes"?
8—Bird hatches its eggs in what?
9—What is symbol for chromium?
10—Fruit of what tree is a winged seed?
11—Instrumental dust is what?
12—Right (abbr.).
13—King Brian Boru played what musical instrument?
14—What was first name of Miss Corelli, English novelist?
16—Bathsheba Everdene is heroine of novel by whom?
19—So be it.
20—Musical note.
21—Who was one of those who "sailed on a river of misty light"?
22—You would be most likely to find a kestrel in the sky, a bog, or at the zoo—which?
23—Debit note (abbr.).
24—Sheep which leads flock might have what on his neck?
25—What Italian composer was born in same year as Wagner?
26—What game is won by player who first covers line of numbers on a card?

Down
1—Tenerife is largest of what islands?
2—What is a corrybbene?
3—The dahlia is birth flower for what month (abbr.)?
4—Biblical pronoun.
5—The Tyrrhenian Sea indents what continent?
7—For fear that.
8—What is any curiosity or article of virtue?
11—What is an Indian timber tree with soft red wood?
13—What musician was called "Papa"?
15—Who pledged his life for his friend's return?
16—Who composed "The Harmonious Blacksmith"?
17—A ruby is what color?
18—Arcangelo Corelli played what musical instrument?
20—What is a utensil in which a jelly, pudding, or the like is shaped?
22—Point of departure in reckoning is what?
24—Wager.
25—What is New England's only island State (abbr.)?

Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements

Rubber-Wood Heels

Wood cores in a new-type rubber heel save 28 per cent of the rubber used formerly.

Camera Sidelights

Associated Press
Admiral Rescues 'Admiral'
For rescuing his cocker spaniel, "Admiral Wags," from the aircraft carrier Lexington, Rear Admiral Frederick C. Sherman (left) was awarded the American Humane Society's medal by Sydney H. Coleman, society president.

Wide World
New Arrival
Black fallow deer snapped at the Audubon Park Zoo, New Orleans. The timid youngster proved difficult to photograph.

In Lighter Vein

It's a Long Day!

A North Carolina paper, according to Editor and Publisher, published a list of instructions on acquiring a sun tan, and among them was the following:

"Don't lie exposed in the sun from 1 a. m. until 2 p. m. until your skin has become accustomed to the rays of the sun."

To Err is Very Human

At a banquet in New York, a prominent financier made an address which he ended with a passage from an immortal poet. When he sat down, the guest next to him whispered, "You had that line from Keats a bit twisted."

"I said it that way purposely," he replied. "I didn't want them to think that I had read it only the day before."—Wall Street Journal.

Wide World
Sacrificed Freedom
Voluntarily giving up his annual flight northward and also his complete freedom in the wild in order to be with his mate, a wild goose flew into the New Orleans City Park and has remained with his partner, who last November had her wings clipped and became a charge of the park. Although the gander's wings are not clipped, he remains faithfully by her side.

Daily Quotation

Go forth, under the open sky, and list
To Nature's teachings.
—WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT

Brevities

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: Simile: As busy as a historian writing about modern times.

Indianapolis News: A postage stamp covers but a small portion of an envelope, while a sugar stamp covers four weeks.

Punch: An American soldier was seen doing a crossword at a cricket match. Apparently the other puzzle had baffled him.

Detroit News: There is a sense of something missing in M. Laval's addresses to the unhappy populace, possibly the line "—and now a word from my sponsor."

St. Louis Star-Times: In some sections where gasoline is being rationed, authorities are stopping motorists and asking them where they are going and why. These questions no doubt are embarrassing to many motorists who often drive without destination or purpose.

Hobby Nobbing

Bicycling

By Irving Baceius

Many hobbyists who have been compelled to curtail high-powered hobbies because of priorities and rationing are discovering a great deal of unexpected pleasure in a variety of simple hobbies which have long been enjoyed by small, enthusiastic clans.

How about bicycling? If your relations with the younger generation are such that a bike can be negotiated occasionally you will find wheeling an inexpensive and interesting pastime. Take an early ride! It's a promise that you'll discover things never seen from an auto window.

"Cycling with me is purely a hobby," reports Walter Grenda of Newark, a member of the Amateur Bicycle League of America. "I have been riding a bike for four decades and believe I could still ride 100 miles a day for 25 days and enjoy every mile."

Grenda's enthusiasm is typical. He has cycled over much of the United States and of Europe, where the wheel is used to a greater extent by adults. Grenda's bicycle is lightweight and if the sandy bypaths get stubborn he throws the machine over a shoulder and hikes!

"It was hard to convince some people that I was not getting paid for some of my long distance jaunts," he recalls. Such transcontinental journeys, however, are not uncommon. Eighty-five per cent of American Youth Hostel travelers are cyclists.

The hobbyist who is fortunate in being adjacent to open country can combine the fresh-air pastime with picnicking, camping, and many other.

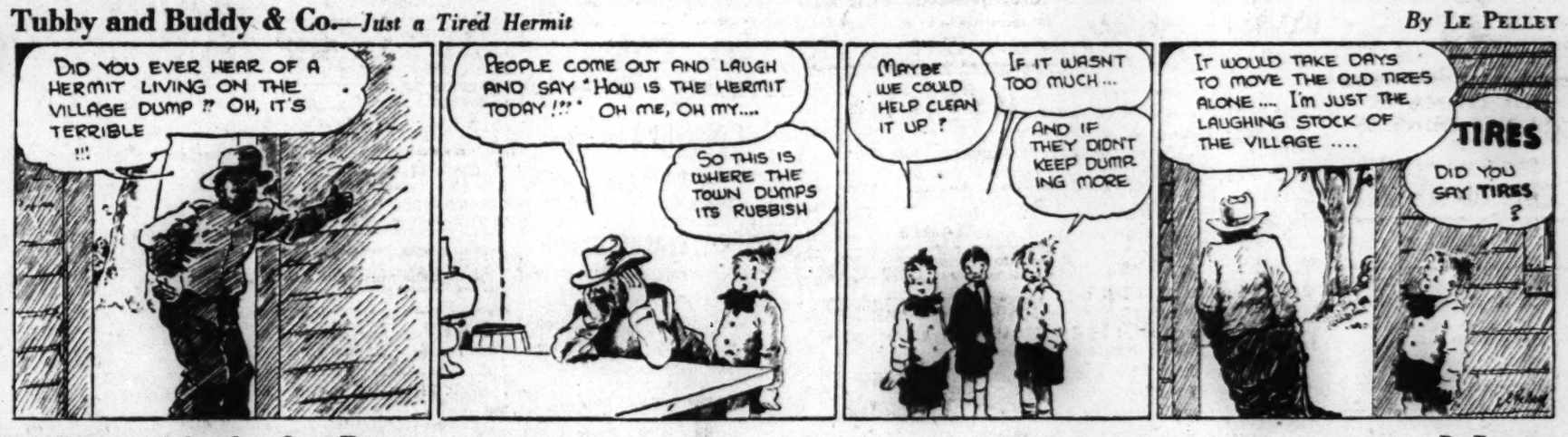
Would you like a FREE handbook on bicycling with information on caring for your bike, data for organizing clubs, holding field days, etc? Send self-addressed stamped envelope to HOBBY NOBBING, care of The Christian Science Monitor.

Knitting, Army Style

Answers
"Now you do two purl and one plain, Hopkins."

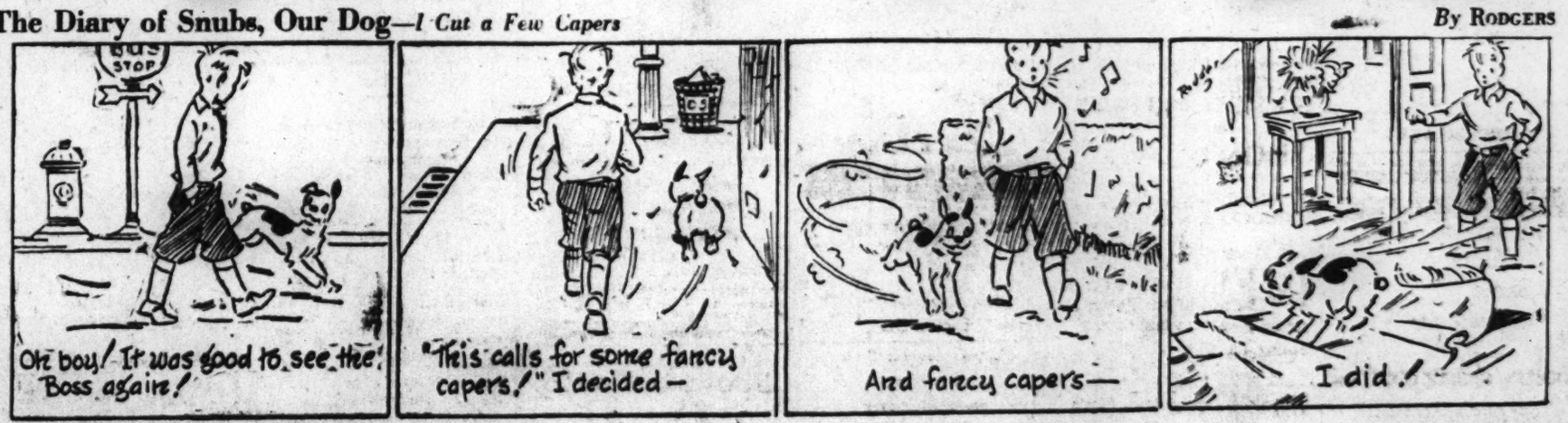
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Just a Tired Hermit*

By LE PELLEY


DID YOU EVER HEAR OF A HERMIT LIVING ON THE VILLAGE DUMP ? OH, IT'S TERRIBLE !!!
PEOPLE COME OUT AND LAUGH AND SAY "HOW IS THE HERMIT TODAY !!!" OH ME, OH MY....
SO THIS IS WHERE THE TOWN DUMPS ITS RUBBISH
MAYBE WE COULD HELP CLEAN IT UP ?
IF IT WASNT TOO MUCH...
AND IF THEY DIDNT KEEP DUMPING MORE
IT WOULD TAKE DAYS TO MOVE THE OLD TIRES ALONE.... I'm JUST THE LAUGHING STOCK OF THE VILLAGE ....
TIRES
DID YOU SAY TIRES ?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Cut a Few Capers*

By RODGERS



The Adventures of Waddles—*The Voice Below*

By THE HAGERS

My truck was full. I took the load
Of metal scraps down Mallard Road,
LEAVE OLD METAL HERE
Ted's chafing dish, Joe's tub of tin,
The old inventions Jack tossed in,
Bud's tin foil, my old saxophone
Then suddenly I heard a groan.
A voice cried, "Please remove these things!
They're heavy, and will dent my wings."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Britain's Post-War Trade

At a time when all foreign trade is dislocated it is not easy to look into the future and see just how British trade or American trade or that of any other country will function under new, as yet undetermined, conditions. The British Board of Trade, however, has appointed a committee of industrialists to consider the future of British exports. Study is necessary in the interests alike of Britain, her customers, and those with whom she must co-operate if world trade is to be set on a rational basis.

Britain during the last century has been more dependent on her export trade than any other great country in the world. With her small area and her great population she cannot both produce primary commodities on a sufficient scale and be a manufacturing country. If her standard of living is to be maintained she must be a great importer and a great exporter; the alternative is economic ruin for herself and grievous loss to those with whom she traded. The future preservation of Britain's trade will, therefore, after the war as before, be an important element in the economic well-being of the world.

In the past her export trade was maintained under conditions many of which have vanished. The gap of some £400,000,000 a year between her "visible" imports and exports was made up by shipping and financial services, and by revenues from or the sale of oversea investments. But the war has compelled her to part with most of those investments, and her shipping position will, for some time, be weaker than it was.

To some extent she may restore the balance by growing more food at home and by relinquishing luxuries; but these measures will not be enough; she must find means of increasing her visible exports if her people are to live in reasonable comfort.

This she hopes to do without recourse to those devices of false economy which, before the war wrought havoc throughout the world—tariffs, shipping subsidies, exclusive trade agreements, and the like.

To permit this, the standard of living everywhere must be improved. The world's consuming power must be greater. Every foreign country must be encouraged to have its own balanced economy. The nations must be induced to co-operate in the adoption of a consumer policy and set themselves to satisfy the needs of those who, at present, have too little of this world's goods.

Britain's future prosperity will be absolutely dependent on the prosperity of other countries and a reversal of the prewar dog-in-the-manger policy. Happily the conditions which will be indispensable to her will be in the interests also of others; but they can only be obtained by enlightened co-operation.

The time has already come when the experts of Britain, the United States, and countries like-minded with themselves, should be getting together and preparing plans to adjust world production to world marketing and world consumption.

Why Not Ration Liquor?

A Canadian correspondent of this newspaper, noting that his Government rations sugar but permits the consumption of unlimited quantites of rum—both being the product of molasses—is moved to protest that some sort of curtailment is in order.

A Saskatchewan minister demands that distilleries in the Dominion be ordered to manufacture industrial alcohol only for the duration, as those of the United States have been.

In both the United States and Canada a demand has been heard that not merely the manufacture but the consumption of intoxicating liquors be reduced while these nations are fighting for their very existence.

"We are all willing to curtail the use of anything necessary to the war effort," writes our Canadian correspondent, and he doubtless wonders why money and manpower efficiency, so vital to that effort, continue to be wasted at saloon bar and tavern table.

Probably if the American or Canadian Governments should ask their citizens to ration their use of liquor, and reduce the number of hours and days when it could be sold, the public would loyally respond. Why not, for instance, begin by halting all liquor sales from Friday night until Monday morning and on all holidays, when use so often becomes abuse?

Back to the Gaslight Era?

New Yorkers nostalgic for the "nineties" must feel more at home in "the old town" these days than they have in a generation. The gaslight era has not returned but the dimout is the next best thing. The shadowy forms of people walking in the summer evening, the dimly lighted shop fronts, the cozy gloom around doorways where neighborhood groups gather to share a chat instead of spending the evening in family autos—all this must make New York seem more nearly what the champions of "the good old days" have always said it should be.

But, as if the dimout were not enough, even the alibis in the traffic courts are turning time backward in its flight. Many of them concern bicycles now, and a bicyclist's alibi in 1942 is apparently not one whit improved or streamlined beyond those of the "mauve decade."

The other evening, a cyclist who had been pedaling through New York's ninetyish twilight — possibly to ask Daisy to "give me your answer true"—found himself under arrest for riding without a light. The magistrate fined him one dollar despite the plea that "My light went out when my wheel struck a bump in the road, but I didn't know it."

That was "what they all said" forty years ago, and apparently "they all" paid their fines just the same. Doubtless the magistrate reflected that to depart from precedent would not only encourage further violations of traffic rules, but would give a harshly modernistic ending to a story that belonged to the pleasantly dimmed-out era when New York was more obviously a city with the heart of a home town.

A Munich of the Seas

President Castillo of Argentina is driving his country into an ever narrower and shallower channel of neutrality-at-almost-any-price.

By bowing before the Nazi proclamation of a zone of unrestricted submarine warfare along the Atlantic coast of the United States, the Castillo Government has reduced Argentina's trade outlet to a dubious flow through the Gulf of Mexico. Buenos Aires also accepted a German apology for sinking of the second Argentine ship by U-boat.

These actions are weighted heavily against American interests as seen by a majority of the American Nations. The sad thing about the Castillo policy is that many friends of Argentina, and many Argentines, are convinced it is also against Argentina's best interests.

In recent days Dr. Castillo has spoken more boldly against opponents of his foreign policy, since the resignation of President Ortiz placed full power in his hands. Much discussion and some anger has been aroused by his speech to the effect that American Nations in this war are not necessarily fighting for a just cause.

Leaving aside the controversial question as to how far Dr. Castillo sympathizes with Axis aims, his actions are highly pleasing to Berlin, Rome, and Tokyo. Conversely, they are increasingly distasteful and alarming to Washington, Rio de Janeiro, Mexico, and all other American capitals with the possible exception of Santiago, Chile.

This growing opposition close to home raises for Argentina questions of immediate economic need and ultimate survival. Germany cannot extend any help. Rationing of fuel already testifies to Argentina's plight. Only the good will of the United Nations, chiefly the United States, stands between Argentina and disaster, especially should the war be long.

Undoubtedly a powerful motive in keeping Argentine ships out of the zone laid down by Berlin—although the Gulf of Mexico is by no means safe—has been the desire to avoid more sinkings that would inflame Argentine opinion. Most of the people do not approve of Dr. Castillo. His channel of neutrality is closing toward a dead-end, and he is unwilling to turn out onto the open seas where freemen refuse to be cowed by Nazi terrorism.

It remains to be seen how long the unnatural entente between a maritime Power and the enemy of all free shipping can be maintained. No other maritime Power has succeeded with a Munich of the seas.

The indications are that many voters will hesitate before placing an X on the ballot before the name of a congressional X-card holder.

About Letters

In line with Government-requested economies, communications for the "Our Readers Say" column will not be acknowledged unless the writer so requests. This newspaper is appreciative of the many fine letters received, and cordially invites their continuance.

Our Readers Say—

Salute to China

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On July 7 the Chinese Republic embarked upon its sixth year of war against the Japanese invaders. It was July 7, 1937, when Japan began her vicious and unwarranted attack upon peace-loving China—and this attack would have outranked the assault upon Pearl Harbor in the annals of infamous acts but for the fact that it was just one more in a series across the years.

Since that day, the Chinese, under their brilliant and resourceful military leader, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, have fought gloriously and fearlessly against the great Japanese war machine. It is with shame that we Americans recall that we regarded with comparative indifference their struggle—their struggle for us as well as for themselves, as events of the past half-year have proved. The several millions of men under Generalissimo Chiang were in desperate need of arms and munitions with which to turn back the enemy; but for a long time all we would give them was praise.

Worse, we sent millions of tons of scrap iron to Japan, despite the loud protests of China's leaders and those Americans who were far-sighted enough to see what was coming. Today the Japanese are hurling that scrap iron at us in the deadly forms of shells, bullets, bombs and torpedoes.

On this fifth anniversary of China's fight for its liberty let us not forget those mistakes we made—mistakes which have cost China much of her land and many of her noblest sons. Let us pledge that we shall atone for our past failings by giving China all the tools of war which she so badly needs.

We salute China. We salute our Chinese brothers-in-arms, and we give them this solemn promise: You shall no longer fight alone, for we are now beside you, fighting for a common cause. RICHARD MILNE

Needham, Mass.

Should Illiteracy Bar Service?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Learning that 400,000 men were turned down for Army service because they could not read or write, one feels that it is right to emphasize as much as possible the fallacy of such reasoning. Surely most of these men could serve most usefully in our fighting forces. For instance, if they are turned down because they would not be able to read an order, surely they could be divided into small groups with a literate superior officer who could interpret things verbally to them.

It seems a great mistake that these men should be allowed to remain at home while often highly educated or scientifically trained men are obliged to serve in the lower ranks where their true usefulness—usefulness born of earnest endeavor and achievement—seems wasted and unrecognized. J. McC-G.

Silver Spring, Md.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Mirror of World Opinion

Learning Chinese

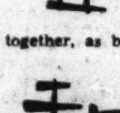
The other day Henry Wallace pointed out that the Chinese characters meaning "crisis" were a combination of the characters meaning "danger" and "opportunity."

This inspired a Chinese friend of ours (we confess, shamefully, that we ourselves know no Chinese) to give us another illustration of how the Chinese learn philosophy while they learn to write.

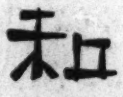
(In this you must excuse our Chinese.)

The following character means "rice."

The following character means "mouths."

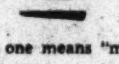


When put together, as below, they mean "harmony."

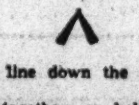


Keep that in mind for a moment.

The next character means "two."



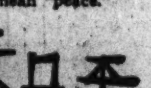
And the next one means "man."



A straight line down the middle means "heart."

Put them together, as below, and they mean "equality."

And when, as below, you put them ALL together—they mean "peace."

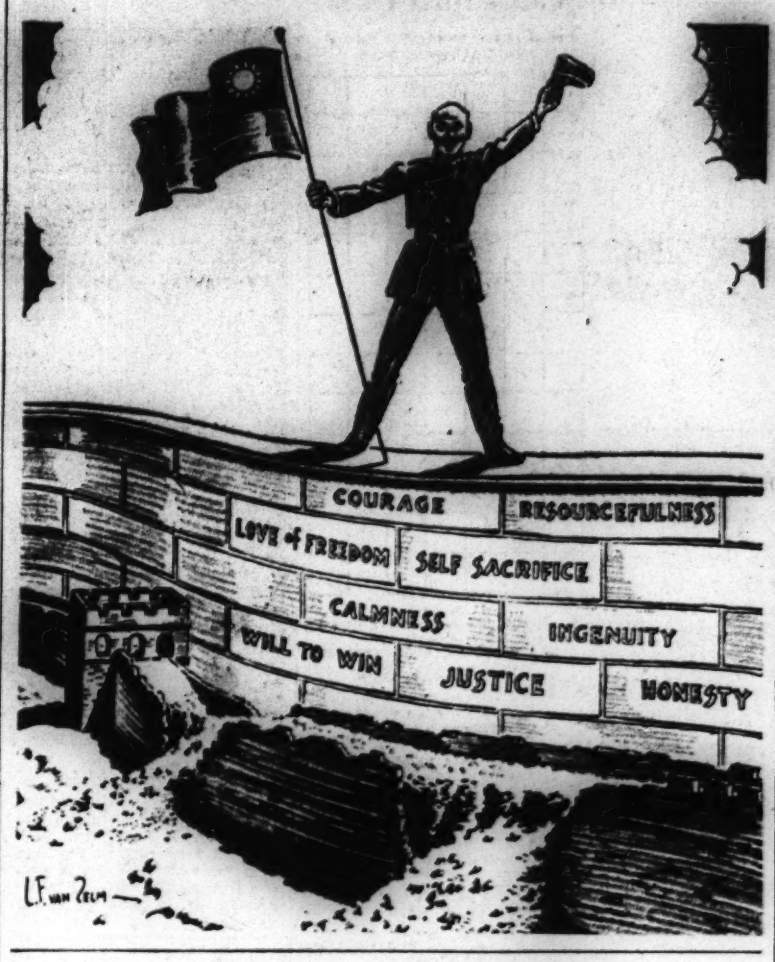


"Harmony" plus "equality" equals peace.

Maybe we'll try to learn Chinese.—*Des Moines Register.*

(Editor's Note—Our Chinese experts tell us that the complete character for "man," when appearing alone, looks like a "y" upside down.)

China Has Built a New Wall



An American's Working Day

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor which arrived today, there was an article on the editorial page entitled, "No Eight-Hour Days in Britain." As I read, I became more and more interested because of the similarity of the British factory worker's week to my husband's week in one of the large airplane factories. His day has long ceased to be an eight-hour day. The whole story brought a sense of unity to my thinking.

Working weeks in our factories are of six days, with three shifts daily. Friend husband likes to awaken early and collect his thoughts for the day's work. He is what is known as a co-ordinator of parts and materials and he likes to get his co-ordinating started off in an orderly fashion with forethought on the subject. Then while I'm preparing breakfast for the family, he spends a few minutes with the morning newspaper. A hearty breakfast and a bit of a chat with his two small daughters and he hops on his put-put scooter and is away to the Santa Monica factory, arriving about 7:30 a. m.

Here he picks up a load of parts needed on an assembly line in Long Beach, does a bit of co-ordinating, sometimes known as borrowing. He then travels 28 miles to Long Beach, often stopping half way down the line at the El Segundo plant to pick up other parts which the Long Beach factory is clamoring for. Arriving there about 10 a. m., he immediately dives into more co-ordinating until lunch time from 12 to 12:45.

Leaving Long Beach about 5 p. m. with a load for the Santa Monica plant he drives back the 28 miles. After a very few minutes of work there, he hops on the scooter and arrives home not later than 6:30 p. m. When I hear the put-put coming round the corner, I dash to get the hot food on the table, for he has less than a half hour for his dinner.

Four evenings a week he is teaching classes in factory work from 7 to 10 p. m. The class is very gracious if he is a bit late as they understand his close schedule. Very often, after class, it is necessary to go back to the factory to follow up details that the night shift may be working on. Sometimes this is only for an hour, but there have been many nights when he worked until almost 12 o'clock. One night I awoke in the wee small hours to hear him telephoning a worker special instructions for the third shift.

The fifth evening, Friday, he goes to school to attend a teachers' instruction class, which is necessary in order to maintain his California State teacher's rating, and keep abreast of the up-to-date methods for teaching his defense classes.

Saturday evening is reserved for enjoying his family, but occasionally it is necessary to break into it.

Sundays too are supposed to be reserved for family and some recreation or garden work, but if there is a need for him the work comes first, and has often meant a special trip to Long Beach for a few hours.

We hope this kind of effort is cheerful news for Britishers too. It is not unusual, but is happening in many similar instances. Friend husband wants to put in a word that most of the workers are conscientiously buying war bonds, and that his extra teaching earnings as well are going into that assurance for our country's future.

(Mrs.) M. H. F.

West Los Angeles, Calif.

Everyday Glimpses of Wartime Washington

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have lived in Washington for the past three and one-half years and have come to love it as much as my own home town, Minneapolis. In fact, I have come to love it so much that it grieves me when I hear all these adverse comments about its crowded conditions—that's no lie—its awful climate, etc. Therefore, I should like to contribute this defense of Washington in order to prove that this city is just like any other American wartime town, only a bit more exciting at times!

Uniforms everywhere—American, Australian, British, Canadian—on park benches, on street corners, on buses, at concerts . . . the heartening sound of a Salvation Army band in Lafayette Park playing familiar old hymns . . . the all too common sign, "No Gas Today," displayed in gas stations . . . a baby's bright smile and gurgle of joy on a crowded street car . . . the increasingly common sight of automobiles loaded down with five and six passengers . . . "We had a letter from Johnny today. He says he's going to be shipped soon" . . . roses, roses—roses in profusion . . . the high, shrill staccato of women's voices on a Bureau of Engraving street car at 8:45 in the morning . . . the noise of the ever-present "They Says"—"They say the whole country will have gas rationing by July 1 . . . they say electricity will be rationed soon . . . they say we won't be able to get any coal next winter."

Flower vendors with their colorful carts in evidence everywhere . . . sign in a hardware store: "Buy your blackout supplies here" . . . the chummy sight of two sailors, one British, the other American, sharing the same newspaper and laughing at the same comic strips as they while away an hour on a bench in Dupont Circle . . . throngs of people gathered outside the Blair House at Seventeenth and Pennsylvania Avenues waiting for a chance glimpse of the King of Greece . . . the tiresome sound of "Don't Sit Under the Apple Tree" as it pours forth from every juke box in town . . . "Say, honey, if you don't find a room by tonight, you're welcome to sleep on my davenport."

The common sight of British officers strolling down Connecticut Avenue with their ever-present swagger sticks . . . the gay sight of children playing in a fountain . . . sightseers everywhere with their cameras and guide books . . . the ridiculous sight of a Brigadier General, decked out in his full regalia of stars and medals, walking his pet Pekingese along Sixteenth Street.

"My office is being transferred to Kansas City—did you ever hear anything so absurd?" . . . young girls with their identification badges, streaming out of temporary buildings on Constitution Avenue . . . queue upon queue of Government workers in front of Postal Money Order windows on the 8th, 15th, 23d, and last day of each month . . . the all-too-frequent long lines of people trying to get into already jammed motion picture houses on a hot summer night . . . BUY YOUR WAR BONDS HERE . . . GET IN THE SCRAP AND LICK THE JAP.

Washington MARY LOU FULKS

The Wide Horizon

The Soviets and Religion

By Samuel H. Cross

Professor of Slavic Languages and Literature, Harvard University

In a talk at the Harvard War Institute

As far as Soviet [religious] policy is concerned, the basic principle is laid down by Article 124 of the Constitution of December, 5, 1936 [separating Church and State.]

Between 1919 and 1930 there is no doubt that all religious groups were oppressed and persecuted. Bishops, priests, and sometimes lay-members of the church were sentenced to death, imprisonment or exile. Churches were closed by force. They were destroyed or even adapted to secular, sometimes anti-religious purposes. Those churches that were architecturally valuable were preserved as historical monuments.

Now the failure of this policy to eradicate religion entirely evoked other methods, ingenious though perhaps less drastic. The decree of April 8, 1929, forbade religious associations to assemble, to create groups with the aim of religious studies, to organize kindergartens or excursions for young people, or to establish libraries. There was no statute on the subject, but believers were deliberately excluded from the State administration and from the professions.

Even this policy failed of its purpose. By 1937 it was privately rumored that at least 40 per cent of the population remained religious, and it was officially admitted that some 30,000 religious communities, with a minimum membership of not less than twenty each, existed throughout the country.

* * *

Then in 1937-1938, at the time of the purges, a new anti-religious campaign was temporarily set in motion. During November, 1937, several of the clergy, including bishops, were arrested in various parts of the Soviet Union on charges of organized espionage and sabotage in the interest of Germany and Japan. Bishops were denounced as saboteurs and terrorists. A wide variety of charges, including treason, espionage, plotting the overthrow of the Soviet regime, were put out against these people. Concrete hostile acts, such as setting fire to a factory, an attempt to blow up another factory, and accidents in coal mines, were ascribed by Soviet newspapers to members of religious sects. Of course that was all "bunk," but it sounded good in the papers.

But things changed in 1939. Church weddings were growing in number. Wedding rings manufactured by the State, mark you, came into use. Secret religious groups increased in numbers, and when it became clear that any effort to exterminate religion by terrorism was doomed to failure, the policy was abandoned. The Godless Union, which had been the chief agency of atheistic propaganda, lost half of its membership.

At the end of 1939, several local Communist Party units were officially rebuked for recommending the wholesale closing of churches, which was characterized as outright provocation. When members of the Godless Union encouraged children to disturb services, the journal of the Union observed that such action caused immense harm to the Soviet Government. Some members of the Union were even sentenced to jail for violating a local church.

One anti-religious writer expressed the official attitude in 1939: "There have been many blunders with regard to Christianity. . . . Marxist atheists must exercise a concrete approach and must realize that the Church has not always been a harmful influence; according to Engels early Christianity was a revolutionary and democratic force."

* * *

So events have now proved, I think, in Russia that the religious instinct lies too deep in man to be totally eradicated by the impact of political and sociological ideology or by rationalistic propaganda. But I would have one warning uttered to our [Roman] Catholic brethren who are naturally deeply interested in the re-establishment of a normal status of religious freedom in the Soviet Union. That warning is—and you can't repeat it too often—that neither [Roman] Catholicism nor Protestantism have any historical roots in Russia, but the mystic roots of Oriental Christianity strike deep.

It is all right to work for the restoration of religious freedom in Russia if the time is propitious, but let us entertain no material thoughts of letting any alien communion in on the ground floor, because Russian Christians, tried as they have been in the fires of martyrdom for a quarter of a century, are going to know best what they should expect from their church and their faith, and they will bitterly resent the imposition of any rite alien to their historical temperament and experience.

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Weekly Magazine Section

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS *BOSTON, JULY 11, 1942*

LONDON, BY WIRELESS

"IF WE ARE TO avoid repetition of our failures after the last war, we must be realists this time in our approach to the problem of preserving peace in the postwar world. Nothing could be more dangerous than to believe that Europe will be transformed at once from a chaotic battlefield into a united continent."

Coming as it did from Dr. Eduard Beneš, who is usually considered an optimistic and confirmed idealist among European leaders, this statement was little short of startling.

"It is of the greatest importance," Dr. Beneš continued, speaking in that careful, emphatic manner which makes you feel he has weighed every one of his words, "that people of the United States in particular should understand the difficulties that will confront us after this war. Europe is not America. Europe's differences are rooted in 2,000 years of tradition, of history, of conflict. Even in the United States you did not fully establish federation until nearly a century after the Revolution, and then only at the cost of a great civil war. In Europe, unification or federation will be a still harder task."

"But, Dr. Beneš," I asked, "may it not be that this war is for Europe what the war between the states was for the United States? Surely this war, coming after the experiences of the last 20 years, must have made it plain enough that the alternative to federation is anarchy, and that the outcome of international anarchy is war."

Dr. Beneš smiled but shook his head. "You must not expect European unity to emerge just immediately out of this war. I am convinced that a unified Europe will surely come, and that it can come only not from war but from a prolonged period of peace. To expect a United States of Europe to arise out of a battle-scarred European continent would only be to court disappointment and dangerous disillusionment."

I was surprised at this. Surely, I thought to myself, if any country and person had suffered from the anarchy and disunity of Europe, it was Czechoslovakia and Dr. Beneš himself. Why, I wondered, was he taking this reserved attitude toward the immediate possibility of some form of Federal organization on the continent?

Almost as if he knew what I was thinking, Dr. Beneš leaned forward and said with earnest eagerness: "Do not misunderstand me," he said. "I believe firmly in federation. Europe must unite, and in the long run it will. What I am saying—and I believe it is vitally important it should be said—is that we must proceed by gradual stages."

"You mean there will have to be an interim period of a few years after the armistice while the immediate problems of rehabilitation and reconstruction, such as feeding the peoples of Europe, are settled first?" I asked.

Again Dr. Beneš smiled patiently. "Yes, but not only that. It isn't merely a question of a few years. We must have a long period of peace, two generations at least, say 50 or 75 years. Take the problem of re-education—and that is only one of many. It will take at least one

Wide World, Centrepress

"AN INTERNATIONAL AIR FORCE IS A LOGICAL DEVELOPMENT WHICH WE MAY EXPECT FAIRLY SOON"

generation, probably two, of re-education in Germany, Hungary, and Italy to wipe out the effects of Naziism and Fascism.

"Let us be perfectly frank. We must face the possibility—in fact, I should say the probability—that the close of the war will find many countries racked by revolutions, by civil wars, perhaps even by minor wars with their neighbors over territorial questions.

"These problems will not be solved quickly. It is much better for us to realize this rather than to fool ourselves into thinking that after the war it will be easy sailing."

"But how," I asked, "are you to insure the period of peace for half a century or so, which you say is necessary before Europe will be ripe for federation? How, for instance, are you to prevent the arising of a new Hitler in Germany?"

* * *

"There is only one way," Dr. Benes replied, speaking even more slowly and emphatically than usual. "It is for the four great powers—Great Britain, the United States, Soviet Russia, and China—to take the lead in establishing a new system of collective security based on the present solidarity of all the United Nations."

"But collective security was tried at Geneva and it failed."

"It would be truer to say it was talked of at Geneva but never really tried," Dr. Benes said smilingly. "We have learned a lot since then. For one thing, we now know that there can be no such thing as a neutral country. We know that the smaller countries of the world, and in particular of Europe, have their part to play in the organization of security and peace as well as the larger countries. In Europe, for example, Great Britain and Soviet Russia should plainly take the lead. They should agree to act together for the preservation of peace on the continent. And with the United States they will, I hope, help to re-establish France in its former force.

* * *

"Smaller powers should likewise group themselves regionally in consultation and co-operation with Soviet Russia in the east and Britain in the west for the same purpose. The agreement which we, the Czechoslovak Government, have made with Poland, in consultation with the Governments of Great Britain and Soviet Russia, is the sort of thing I have in mind. So is the treaty between the Greek and Yugoslav Governments. I think that the principle underlying these regional accords could be extended to other regions; for instance, to Scandinavia. But an intimate collaboration and agreement between the present community of United Nations is a fundamental condition of the success of this policy."

"But how do you envisage giving practical effect to these regional security accords?" I asked. "Do you think it should be merely a question of alliances, or do you envisage the development of an international police force?"

"Alliances are the natural and inevitable first step," Dr. Benes said. "You see what was done in this great document published in these last few days—I mean the British-Soviet alliance. But in the process of policing the continent, and maintaining order there after the cessation of hostilities, the beginnings of an international police force are likely to emerge. Personally, I think an international air force is a logical development which we may expect fairly soon."

Dr. Benes paused for a moment and then again leaned forward and spoke with careful emphasis: "It will all come in time, but we must not expect any immediate miracles. I believe that is the most important point to make clear, especially to the people of America. It may not be popular today to be moderate and realistic about postwar prospects, but I believe such an attitude to be of vital necessity.

* * *

"We must not again risk the disaster that would surely follow if the people of the United States—and, of course, other peoples, too—were to be disappointed and disillusioned over the slow progress of Europe toward unity after this war. For that reason we must plan to proceed slowly but systematically and by stages. We must know the limit of our hopes and expectations. We must take the view and recognize frankly that Europe is not yet, under present conditions, quite ripe for an immediate whole continental federation. We must acknowledge the necessity of proceeding by gradual stages. We must cut our postwar peace plans to fit the war-worn fabric of Europe as it is, not as we would like it to be. If we approach the problem in this way, with the aim of preserving peace by organizing collective security on the basis of the present set-up between the United Nations, then we can go on from there to the next step of building a federal Europe as part of the ultimate federation of mankind throughout the world. Only in this way, and by this method, shall we realize this great ideal. I believe and I am sure it will be realized."

DR. EDUARD BENES

The New Hope for Which We Fight

By Henry W. Holmes

Professor of Education, Harvard University. Harvard Radio Board Radiocast July 10 in Co-operation With Worldwide Broadcasting Corporation, Station WRUL.

THE LONGER this war goes on, the easier it is to see clearly what it is all about. Only a little while ago there were people who thought it was just a war between nations—mainly between the Nazi Reich and the British Empire. There were very prominent persons who said the United States should keep out of it. Some people may think of it, even now, as if it were only a "big scrap"—or perhaps two main scraps, one in Asia and the Pacific, with Uncle Sam, the Australians, and the Chinese against the Japs, the other in Europe and Africa, with the Russians, the English (and some Americans) against the Germans and Italians. And of course it is exactly that, if all you want is a map of it and the names of the fighters, or at least the big ones. But that isn't what the war is about. That is only what it is, which gives us no idea whatever as to why it is.

If you had to tell a seven-year-old boy what is happening in the world, you might say that the Germans and the Japanese have attacked the English, the Russians, and the Americans, and everybody now is fighting hard with everybody else. If he asked what the Germans and the Japs attacked us for, you would have to say they wanted to get our land and make slaves of us. That would be true; and it would be near enough to the whole truth to give your boy one main reason for the war, and a reason which he could easily use as a basis for feeling and acting. It could make him hate the Japs and play at killing Germans. But the rest of the truth about this war goes so much deeper that it makes the seven-year-old view seem almost untrue. It was the isolationists who stuck to that childish notion of the meaning of the war—and some of them seem to be sticking to it still. And the isolationists were wrong before, are wrong now, and will be wrong hereafter.

♪ ♪ ♪

Then what is the rest of the truth about the war—the deeper part of the truth about it? A great many people have stated it, and millions feel it. The Atlantic Charter expresses it. I can only try to say it again and perhaps add a little, from a special angle, to the growing understanding of it. The deeper truth about the war, as I see it, is this: the United Nations are fighting for a hope, a vision, the chance to work out a possible good for all mankind. They are not fighting just to defend their lands or just to keep from being conquered. They are certainly not fighting to set up for other nations any single form of government, like that of the United States. They are fighting, if you like, for what we call a way of life; but it is not a way of life that has been established and perfected and brought to its full fruition anywhere; nor has it been spread to very many people in the world, nor to all the people even in this country, or in England, or in any other nation. It is a hope we are fighting for—the chance to work out our common salvation as human beings on the face of this globe, without ruthless masters over us or wars to threaten us, or useless, needless fears, greeds, or hatreds to make our lives hard, bitter, mean, and cruel.

Abraham Lincoln said of the great Civil War in the United States that it would decide whether we should "nobly save or meanly lose the last best hope on earth." We did not lose it—here and in that war. But now that hope must be re-won, not for one nation but for all nations. It must be won for the whole world.

Victory will be ours—let no one doubt it for an instant. Victory will be ours, though it demand more of us than millions of the free and favored peoples of the earth have yet imagined they would ever have to give. But it will not be a victory which will suddenly shower blessings upon us and permit us to go back to whatever ease or luxury we had. It will not be the kind of victory the Germans and the Japs desire (but with the Allies, this time, as the slave drivers and the strutting masters of a vanquished world). Neither will it give us a peace in which we can be lazy and careless, ignorant and self-indulgent.

It will be all the more important, after the war is won, to elect honest, able men and women to our Congresses and Presidencies and Governors' chairs. Our victory must not be a "return to normalcy," with rule by bosses, cut-throat competition or choking monopoly in business, unemployment for millions, race discrimination, the success of yellow journals flaunting cheap and narrow views of the interests and duties of the victor nations. It must not be allowed to give us a world in which youth becomes cynical and "tough," or in which the hope of enduring peace is left to the appeasement of new aggressor nations by men who are thinking first of "business as usual."

If our victory is to be a victory worthy of our heroic dead, it will not save the world as it was or as it is. It will set the stage for a new and more inspiring chapter in human history—or else our dead have died almost in vain. Our victory must be a victory for a new hope for the common man, the ordinary people, all of us—a victory for the dream of hundreds of thousands of folks all over the world.

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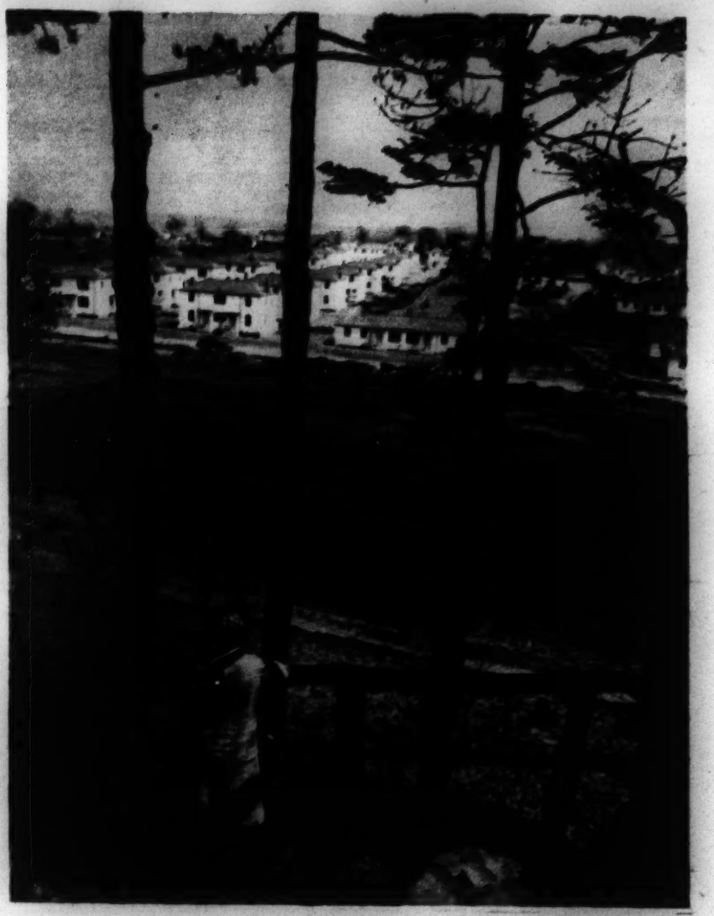
What is this hope, concretely? It is made up of many hopes—like this: that men may yet learn to govern themselves decently and effectively; share the fruits of the earth and their own labors justly and in kindliness: save and develop for the common good the resources of the land and sea; work together to build better, more convenient, lovelier cities, houses, gardens, highways, parks; discover and share the truth in schools and universities; improve the human stock and make it capable of greater joy and more effective work; speak their minds more wisely and finely over the radio and by every other means of human communication; go about their daily business without prejudices against each other, with magnanimity and fairness of judgment; and worship God in many ways in many different temples without rancor or pettiness of spirit.

Is this the dream of an idealist? Yes, of course; but it does not touch the hem of the garment of human hope—provided men are free and mean truly and earnestly to seek a better world. I say again—it is a hope that we are fighting for. The hope of the Nazis and the Japanese is to rule by the sword. The hope of the United Nations is to maintain a peace wherein men may endeavor freely to achieve new brotherhood in constructive labors for the common good. It is not a defensive war the Allies are engaged in. Its aim is positive. We are on the offensive in our thinking as well as in our fighting.

To win promptly, completely, and finally we must share the determination of our leaders that the destructive, evil hope of the aggressor nations shall be defeated and kept from rising again, anywhere, at any time, for any reason. Their wicked purpose is to force their will upon all other peoples and to live upon the land and labor of the conquered. That purpose must be killed forever. But we must also share the vision of those who see that our own hope, to be truly victorious, must not be negative or backward-looking, narrowly national, or less than broadly human. The death of evil aims and evil men is not a firm foundation for courageous living. Our fighting faith is in the power of good men everywhere to build a world in freedom that is worthy of mankind.

Can this be done? Is it "practical," is it "realistic"? Where is the blueprint for doing it? What about the obstacles—human selfishness, graft, corruption, greed for power, incompetence, ignorance? What about privilege, bad leadership, like

(Continued on page 15)



Brunsman, Federal Works Agency

"OUR VICTORY MUST BE A VICTORY FOR . . . THE COMMON MAN"
Ohio Wesleyan Students (Below) Leaving Chapel. U. S. Housing Defense Project Newport, R. I. (Above)

"Mr. Toastmaster:"

By Jeannette Glen Thorne

THERE ARE at least 5,000 men in the United States who don't begin their speeches with "Unaccustomed as I am —." They are not likely to bore you with a slow, uninteresting method of presentation; nor embarrass you by fidgety habits of fussing with their handkerchiefs, stroking their hair, cleaning or adjusting their glasses. Their language may not be the most eloquent you've heard but the chances are they'll hold your attention and you'll know what they're talking about.

No, they're not professional speakers, but members of Toastmasters Clubs which are scattered over the entire United States, with their largest centers located in Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Minneapolis, Indianapolis, and Akron. Within these clubs, men of all ages and every type of vocation learn to stand on their feet and talk effectively before any audience.

Once a man is able to do this, he is less likely to have difficulty expressing himself naturally and effectively to his business associates or his friends. As amazing success stories result from membership in Toastmasters Clubs as are given in the testimonial advertisement, "They all laughed when I sat down to play."

There is the man in a California city who ten years ago was a day laborer in one of the oil refineries. He joined a Toastmasters Club and soon was able to express himself so effectively that the owner recognized him as a man of ability. Three years ago the owner appointed him as safety engineer for the plant. Recently he was given a job with the California Safety Commission in charge of work in Southern California.

Then there was the young fellow who ran an elevator in the First National Bank Building in another city. He was able to overcome a speech impediment and other handicaps through his membership with a Toastmasters Club. Today he is a department head in the same bank.

Recently I attended the Y. M. C. A. Toastmasters Club in Akron, and as the same routine or technique is standard practice in all of the clubs, this can be "Exhibit A" to show how a Toastmasters Club meeting is conducted.

Toastmasters make every second of their time count, as their entire meeting is budgeted into definite time sections. An official timekeeper prevented any "borrowing" or overlapping by flashing a warning light placed in the center of the speaker's table.

At 6 o'clock, 30 men, the limited membership of a club, stood at their places and sang two rousing songs. As the meal was being immediately served, a toastmaster assigned as leader of the "table talk" for the evening stood up and assigned a topic for discussion.

Beginning with the first man on his left, each man talked for 1½ minutes (being timed by the light). It was not so much what they said that impressed me, but that each was doing his best to contribute a new viewpoint or an honest opinion in the most concise and interesting manner possible.

I inquired of the man on my right whether such subjects as religion or politics were banned from discussion. "Absolutely not!" he assured me. "Some of our best table talks have been on religion, without any hard feelings afterward, though our membership includes many faiths."

"Suppose the subject is something which some men know nothing about. Do you just skip by them?"

"Not in your life," he laughed; "they just have to be quick and think fast enough to say something even if they bluff it." The table talk made its complete round and was immediately followed by a brief summary by the leader.

The president, John Neaf, a young lawyer in Akron, called attention to the roster of members at their places, listing the newly elected officers and committees. The officers hold office for only six months, giving each member a variety of experience in holding the various offices. This method helps eliminate club politics.

From the roster I found such varieties of vocations as engineer, jeweler, teacher, school principal, chemist, salesman, accountant, newspaperman, banker, shop man, secretary, department store buyer, and advertising man. Any man over 21, of good character, may apply for membership in the club. If the limited number of 30 has been reached, he may become an associate member pending an active-list vacancy. As an associate member he may participate in the activity of the club, with the exception of serving as a speaker on the program.

The meeting was then turned over to the Toastmaster of the evening. Each man in the club has the opportunity during the year of conducting the program and introducing the speakers. This Toastmaster did not start out with a ballyhoo of jokes.

"The fundamental purposes of the Toastmasters Club," he quoted, "are to build personality, develop leadership, and create general usefulness through practice and development of ability in speech. To this end the club seeks: To improve its members in oral expression of thought. To develop their ability to appear effectively before audiences. To provide constructive criticism and comment on all speeches. To develop the habit of 'critical listening.' To provide instruction and experience in chairmanship and parliamentary procedure. To promote good fellowship among congenial men interested in speech improvement."

The program consisted of four seven-minute prepared speeches by member Toastmasters on subjects of their own choice. There was an assigned critic for each one of the speeches. His job was to note constructive comments on a prepared form under such headings: "As I Saw You," "As I Heard You," "As I Reacted to You," and also "Suggestions as to how the speaker might improve his next speech."

Their subjects were as varied as their vocations. An office worker for Goodyear Aircraft talked on "Short Circuiting Short Circuits," a discussion not on electricity but short circuits caused by mental tension. An employee in the Welfare Department of the Ohio Edison Company dramatized the historic duel between Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr. The story of Pribilof Islands, the breeding ground of the Alaskan seal, was told by another employee of the Ohio Edison Company.

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Each critic was given two minutes to advise the speaker what was good and what was bad about his talk. There was very little sugar coating of comments, but each speaker took it on the chin. One critic said, "Bob, your breathting still comes in short puffs. I think if you would train yourself to think ahead of your talking as to pauses and commas, you might eliminate some of this trouble."

"Charlie," stated another critic, "some day I wish you would get honest-to-gosh mad! Your presentation of facts is almost flawless, but what you need is steam behind the engine, and plenty of it!"

The critics' comments and suggestions are posted under the speaker's name on a Critic Chart. These are placed on top of one another and left on the chart so that a Toastmaster can review them at any time and see whether he is progressing or making the same old mistakes.

The master or general critic then took the floor for ten minutes, during which time he constructively evaluated the entire meeting, including the President and the Toastmaster, as well as each speaker and other critics of the evening. He suggested that geographical subjects might be avoided, as they were difficult to visualize. He said he was glad that travelogues seemed to be definitely out. This brought a burst of applause and laughter. I learned that in the beginning of this club, travelogues were chosen as the speech topic by far too many members.

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While Toastmasters Clubs are not "service clubs" in the sense that Rotary or Kiwanis Clubs are, they offer their speaking services to help fill community chests, put over Red Cross and safety campaigns, Boy Scout drives, and Y. M. C. A. appeals, in addition to providing hundreds of speakers in the public information work of the Civilian Defense this year. Some of the clubs located near army camps are extending invitations to the men in service, giving them a chance for speech practice. One club offers a complete speakers' bureau to its city with three types of program speeches available; short speeches covering general topics, current, local or national affairs; talks on civic interests; and specialized information speeches of interest to garden, health, travelers, home building, or legal groups.

But there's never smoke without fire. I find the fire behind Toastmasters is Ralph C. Smedley, who has been engaged in "Y" work and public enterprises all of his life. Throughout his work his main interest has been in the improvement of speech as the best means of promoting understanding and helpful public relations. In 1924 he organized the first Toastmasters Club in Santa Ana, California, which carries the name of "Smedley Chapter Number One." His offices today are in this same city, where he carries on the work as Secretary for Toastmasters International, which now is composed of 230 chapters, including two in Canada, one in England, and one in Scotland.

THE Y. M. C. A. TOASTMASTERS CLUB OF AKRON, OHIO, IN ACTION
This is One of 230 Chapters of Toastmasters, Where a Man Learns by Practice to Speak Effectively Anywhere. Ralph C. Smedley (Top), Founder of the Toastmasters

Light for the Dark Continent

By Gordon Walker

HUTS PROVIDED FOR SOUTHWEST AFRICA MINE LABORERS (ABOVE) ARE CALLED A STEP TOWARD A BETTER DAY FOR NATIVES
Cotton Growing in the Transvaal (Below, Left) Has Improved in Every Way. In the Gold Mines of the Rand (Below, Right) Near Johannesburg

© Lawrence G. Green, Philip D. Gendreau, Publishers Photo System

WHEN THE PRESENT WAR first bridged the narrowing Mediterranean to find new battlefields in Africa's desert and veldt, the impact of a changing world was felt throughout the length and breadth of the Dark Continent.

An Empire in East Africa quickly changed hands; another in the north still rings to the clash of the tanks and planes of half a dozen countries. Frenchmen fought Frenchmen in the west, and South Africans mobilized for war in the north. Caravans under the Cross of Lorraine streamed northward from Stanley Pool in the Congo basin capital of Brazzaville to open a new front in Libya, and men of Vichy struggled unsuccessfully to hold together remnants of empire in Madagascar.

History's greatest overturn had reached into the heart of Africa as it has spread over China, India, Malaya, and the Philippines. The rule of white man over native began to show promise of drastic change. Today, the horizon of a more progressive future which brightens the ascending path of Chinese, Indian, Filipino, and Malaysian, is visible also to the African Negro.

Africa, too, looks for a new deal.

It may not come in the form of self-government, for the illiterate black man is not yet ready for such advancement. New principles for development of Africa, and a new humane basis of relationship between European and tribesman, however, are recognized as much-needed reforms for which Africa has long waited.

For this land of fabulous wealth—like other lands where hidden riches have waited on pick and plumb—has suffered much through an era of exploitation. And Africa's 150,000,000 have not forgotten.

With all the white man's technical improvements—and they have been many—Ethiopians still remember how Italians dropped "civilization" from the sky in the form of bombs on Adowa, and Moroccans remember the Parisian financiers who not too long ago taught "culture" to their Sultan by forcing him to buy pianos in dozen lots.

They have not forgotten how the modernizers of the Congo exterminated 10,000,000 of the native population, how the British bombarded Alexandria, how Frenchmen fought 60 years to subjugate Algerians, or how the Germans brought economic improvement to southwest Africa only at the expense of wiping out most of the Heroro tribesmen.

Sitting atop a storehouse of minerals, and possessing a land with a vast reservoir of man power and water power to develop them, the unsophisticated black man was unequipped to parry the political thrusts which culminated in the parceling out of an entire continent in the short space of less than a quarter century. Had he recognized the need of natural scientific knowledge, he might otherwise have welcomed the tide of colonial expansionists. For the tractless regions which Stanley and Livingston saw, that Cecil Rhodes dreamed of, that Schweinfurth and Nachtigal explored, had slept for centuries and knew little of the value of raw materials which were needed by the then infant industrial world.

Here was iron, to pour into steel converters, manganese to make it hard, and vanadium to make it tough. Here was petroleum to make engines run, and palm oil to keep them lubricated. Here was rubber for tires, coal for fuel. Tin, copper, chromite and phosphates were waiting for modern invention to absorb them into its structure. Not only that, but here was a land which, despite its forbidden wastes, could still grow all of the things that other continents could produce, and some more, too.

Even if they had known the value of these riches, the black man could hardly have understood the political machinations in which he found himself suddenly and mysteriously involved. He had not known that when Portuguese settlers first rounded the Cape and began staking out land claims in the fifteenth century, that they were but the forerunners of a horde of empire builders who would trample down men's homes in a mad scramble to win a share in the rich prize.

He watched Napoleon learn his first lessons in conquest by capturing Alexandria in 1798; he saw Bismarck wrest Southwest Africa from under the noses of the British a short time later. But he did not know that this was to be the pattern of colonization. And even if he had known, he could hardly have been expected to cope with a Mussolini attempting to carve out a new Roman Empire in North and East Africa, or a one-time paperhanger who could start history's biggest war, partly to win Lebensraum with palms, oasis, and gold mines.

So backward and ignorant were the vast majority of Africans that they had hardly gotten over the shock of Arab invasion and the spread of Mohammedanism a dozen centuries ago before the European was upon him with new religions, languages, political systems, and a vastly different way of life.

What 25 years before had been a forgotten continent of pygmies and giants, impenetrable jungle, and equally impassable desert—a land which speaks in more tongues than any other and attends a greater number of secular rites—was by turn of the present century a hodgepodge of boundaries.

Englishmen had built a South African empire upon nuggets of the diamond mines and the defeat of the Boers. Rhodes' dream of empire was extended to the Rhodesias and Bechuanaland, and British protection was fastened upon the anti-British Egyptian Moslems.

British troops had conquered the howling Mahdist dervishes of Egyptian Sudan, and minor colonies had been staked out in Somaliland, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Ashanti, and Zanzibar, all regardless of economic areas or the consequent partition of native tribes.

France, after a period of tense diplomatic juggling with Britain and Germany, won the right to govern the affairs of Morocco—without consulting the Berbers of this "key to the West"—and had stolen a march on Italy by annexing Tunis, although that country had as many Italians as Frenchmen. Algeria was conquered after a campaign whose beginning was reportedly signaled when the Dey struck a Frenchman across the face with a fly-swatter. Other French colonies were set up in Senegal, French Guinea, Dakar, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, French Equatorial Africa, Somaliland, and Madagascar.

In the Belgian Congo, Leopold II gained a personal fortune of some $15,000,000 at the expense of native exploitation—$3,000,000 of which was accumulated in six years from a paid-up capital investment of only $45,000.

Italy, a late comer in the colonial scramble, seized Libya from the Arabs on the somewhat dubious pretext that Italian interests had been violated, and after collateral war with Turkey. And Abyssinia, which once ignominiously defeated Italian armies, was finally "incorporated" by such men as Mussolini's son, who reveled at "seeing the natives spread like flowers when a bomb was dropped in their midst."

Germany and Spain had between them settled in what small areas were left to them.

Almost overnight—in terms of Africa's slowly evolved history—an entire continent was harnessed somewhat precariously to the banks and courts of Europe. And the black man, instead of reaping the benefits from the "loan" of his land and labor, found himself virtually homeless, his institutions broken down, and

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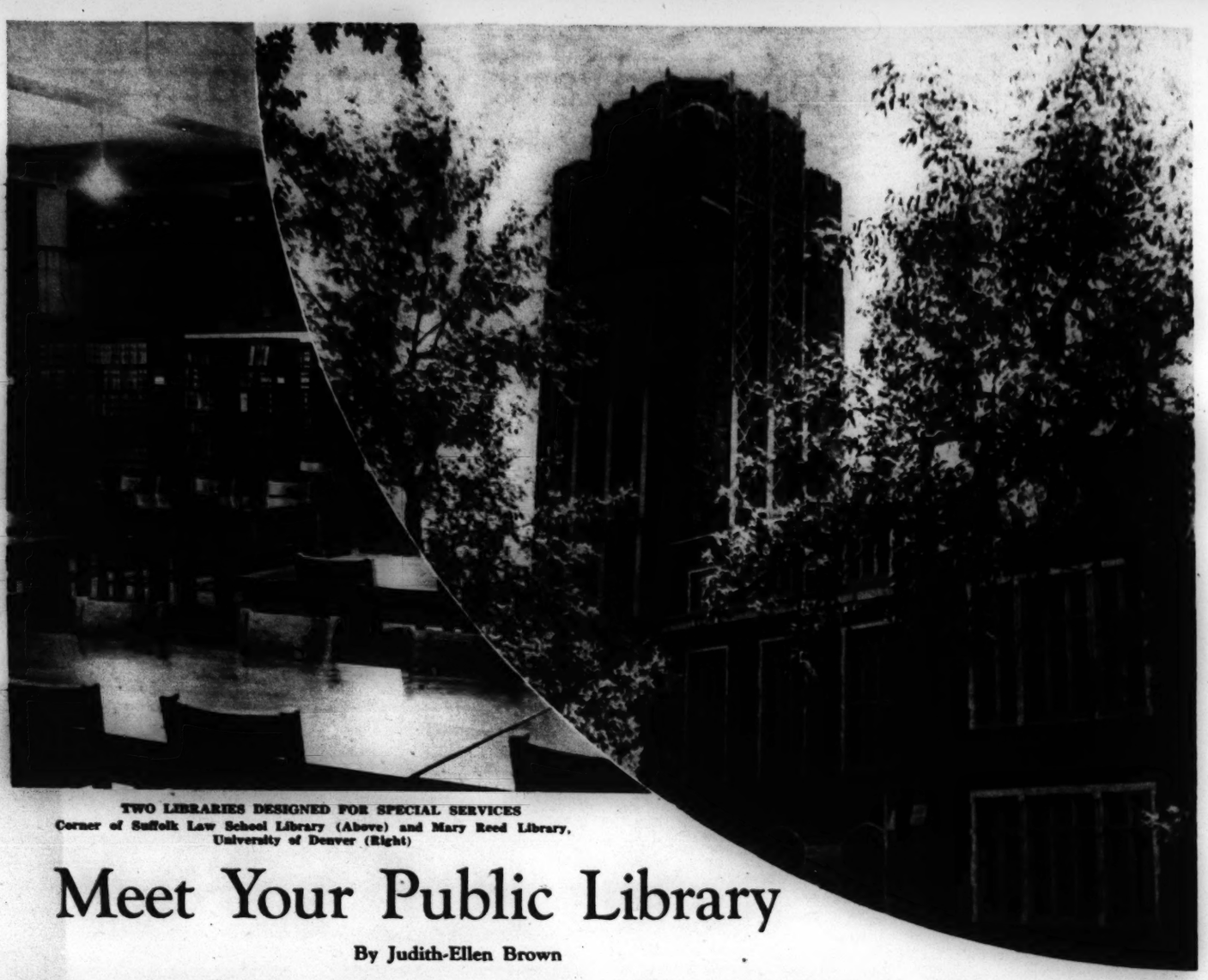

TWO LIBRARIES DESIGNED FOR SPECIAL SERVICES
Corner of Suffolk Law School Library (Above) and Mary Reed Library, University of Denver (Right)

Meet Your Public Library

By Judith-Ellen Brown

YOU'LL FIND THE STORY in Andersen's Fairy Tales—in the library, of course. But for a more modern version of how the ugly duckling turned into a swan, you don't have to search that far. Just take a look at the library itself. Twenty years ago, the average public library was a dingy, ill-lighted, and austere institution. Today, likely as not, your public library has as inviting reading rooms as an exclusive club; as varied an art collection as many local museums; as up-to-date a method of exhibiting its displays as a Fifth Avenue shop.

No longer an ivory-towered retreat for the intellectual, it is constantly seeking to widen its appeal for potential readers, to reach out to them instead of waiting—often fruitlessly—for their coming. For the philosophy of today's streamlined library is one of service—aggressive service, designed to replace bookish innocence with a practical approach to community problems.

You probably haven't bothered to peek into the children's wing of your library recently. But little Johnny Jones next door can tell you of its gaily decorated story rooms, its cheerful clubrooms for youthful hobbyists, its special exhibits of model trains, stuffed owls, and other phenomena dear to the heart of the young and curious.

In libraries from New York to Los Angeles, Johnny Joneses are clustered around library "listening posts" tuned to the best in radio programs. But more important to Johnny than the quality of these programs is that they're entertaining. And the library is doing all it can to keep them so, co-operating with radio program directors in the selection of material for broadcasts, supplementing them with reading lists of similar and equally interesting books.

At Kenosha, Wisconsin, this development of children's services has been carried over into the realm of parent-participation. Instead of a story hour presented by a librarian, the parents themselves tell the story and even draw pictures to illustrate them. It's fun for mother and dad, and helps to maintain the contact between parents and children-at-play that modern society tends to break down.

So constructive has this program proved that these parents, in addition to meeting together after the story hour, are gathering weekly at the library to discuss their problems and get advice from child authorities.

A long-neglected aspect of library service has been the realm of the youngster old enough to dislike being considered a child, yet too young for the adult section. He is apt to feel out of place in his library. To give him a place of his own, many libraries are setting up special divisions such as Chicago's Young Moderns' Alcoves; they are offering him attractive rooms filled with readable books, exhibits that talk his language—from jitterbug slang to the latest high-school jargon—and they are stimulating his interest in reading through book forums, lectures by outside speakers, and special motion pictures.

The library has learned that the best way to find out what youth wants on its reading shelves is to go to young people themselves. In Chicago, a student advisory board of youngsters from neighborhood high schools meets regularly with librarians to discuss current interests and activities. A special display of books await girls just beginning to develop an interest in fashions, social etiquette, and the elusive business of "charm."

Traditional indexing systems are taboo in Chicago's Young Moderns' Alcoves. Required reading lists are forgotten. Only such books are stocked as have proved popular with the youngsters—light novels, mysteries, entertaining biographies, books on careers.

A bulletin board, planned by the students' advisory board, shows pictures of the young people in their activities, lists notices of high school events, advertises new books. And do the kids love it? They certainly do.

In smaller libraries, of course, only a few shelves may be spared for a young people's collection, but in any case an effort is made to give the high-school student a section of his own. Often, as in Rochester, New York, a librarian visits students in the graduating class of the city's grammar schools, describes the young people's collection, and invites children to use it.

But the under-21 groups have no monopoly on the library's attention these days. Book talks, reader's advisory services (which plan complete reading lists on any subject), radio programs sponsored by more than 200 libraries, radio forums wherein listening groups meet in the library to hear and discuss broadcasts, and the newer film forums all tend to awaken community interest in the library.

Record rooms for music lovers, clubrooms for hobby groups, film and microfilm files for technical students, study groups and read-aloud groups developed by the library, each are given their place. And such progressive institutions as the Jones Library at Amherst boast auditoriums, stages, and dressing rooms, in addition to clubrooms, which at the Amherst building in 1939 alone were used for 367 meetings by 93 organizations.

Appropriately called the "humanized library," the Jones Library even has studies for the use of literary workers, who have written such diverse opuses as detective stories, sermons, poetry, and treatises on Wilson, herb gardens, and the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad.

More and more the library is reaching out to the community's adult nonreaders. The Cleveland library has set up an office of adult education with three field workers who contact such nonusers. One worker specializes in labor organizations; one in foreign-born, social service, and religious groups; and one concentrates on public and evening school adult classes.

Looking in on one of the library's pleasant, well-lighted rooms some evening, you might find a group of "new Americans" listening to a talk on Americanism given by one of their native country's consuls. Following his lectures, the library representative will speak to these new citizens in their own language, recommending books which can help them to learn the ways of their new land, to command its language, to truly "belong."

All very fine for prewar days, you say. But today our yardstick for an institution's value is what it's doing in the war, how much it's contributing to victory.

Since the start of the defense program, the nation's libraries have been well aware of their emergency responsibilities. Defense Information Bureaus have been set up in libraries throughout the country, ready to supply technical information for defense workers. In Pasadena, such a bureau was manned by volunteer citizens working 12 hours daily. A defense file and book collection was established; information on any defense question was dug up by volunteer workers.

When Pasadena's women registered for defense activities, the library not only assisted in the registration but prepared reading lists on the various activities. Librarians were trained in first aid, their building equipped as an emergency first-aid station. And, as in other libraries, the building was made suitable for a bomb-proof shelter, able to house 200 persons. Blackout rooms filled with books were

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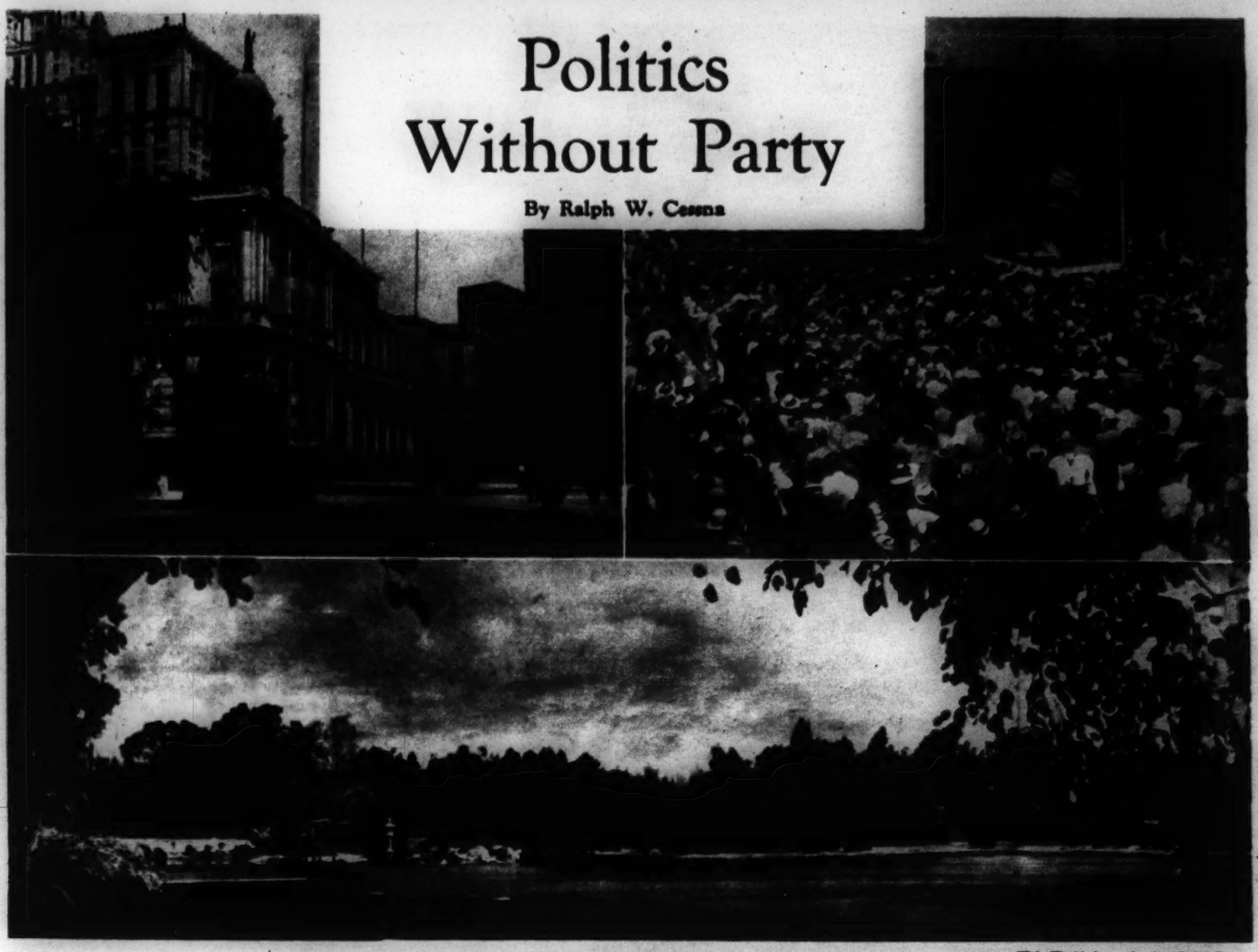
Politics Without Party

By Ralph W. Cessna



"THEY WOULD RECOMMEND NONPARTISAN ELECTIONS AT THE COMMUNITY LEVEL"

Wide World, James Sawdon, Lenel Co.

The City Hall, New York City (Top Left), Center of a Fusion Government. Party Lines Are Crossed by Thomas E. Dewey's Supporters (Top Right). Municipal Park, Fresno, Calif. (Above) Benefits All Citizens

THE LAST TIME you went down to vote for the members of the governing council of your village or town or city, did you notice whether or not the candidates were listed on the ballot under party designations? Did you know, as a matter of fact, whether the ones you checked were Democrats, or Republicans, or Socialists, or Prohibitionists?

Of course, you may have known them personally, especially if you live in a small place, and thus may have known their personal party preferences; but the chances are a little more than even that in that local election such party affiliations were no part of it officially.

We have grown perhaps to think of "party" and "politics" as synonymous. That is probably because in our individual political experiences the most important and most impressive have been those having to do with national affairs. And national politics still is very much of a partisan matter.

But down at the grass roots of government, in the local election, parties for the most part are not so important, and are steadily growing even less so. Of the 2,080 incorporated places in the United States with populations of over 5,000 in 1941, a total of 1,196—more than half—elected their governing councils on nonpartisan ballots. On these there are no party labels or designations, and campaigns are conducted without reference to party affiliations.

The change has not been so very rapid, but in 1937, of 1,686 places with over 5,000, a total of 863 held nonpartisan elections. This would indicate a jump from 51 per cent to 58 per cent in the nonpartisan fold.

Of course, many will say that a nonpartisan ballot does not mean a nonpartisan election, that frequently party politics is still a vital factor in both the campaign, and the functioning of the governmental body after election. And they may point with an accusing finger at Chicago, where, believe it or not, the City Council is elected on a nonpartisan ballot. Will anyone claim that the seat of the Kelly-Nash machine is free of partisan politics?

They are right. A nonpartisan ballot does not mean a nonpartisan election. But the fact is, as judged on a nonstatistical basis, that local government today, especially where the election ballot has no party designation, is less party conscious than ever before. The best students of government concede, whether it is due to the depression and the war, both of which tend to create a greater sense of unity in place of the division which the party system demonstrates, that the nation as a whole is less party minded today.

Prof. William Fielding Ogburn, of the University of Chicago, recently wrote that "The unity called for in such large collective undertakings as fighting wars and depressions affected political parties and elections—cornerstones of democracy. . . . The President was much less 'regular' as a party man than most party leaders, and Congress saw party lines discarded in many votes."

But to get back to the local level. Besides Chicago, there are a number of large places whose city fathers are voted on without benefit of party designation. Among them are Boston, Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Milwaukee, and Cincinnati. Many cities also elect their Mayor on a nonpartisan basis. I have talked with intelligent voters in Detroit, for instance, who did not know, locally or nationally, what their mayor's "politics" was.

Elsewhere, though, the practice generally is, even where the council ballot has no party designation, as in Chicago, to elect the chief executive under a party label. And it is a perfectly valid argument that under such conditions party politics is not too seriously discouraged. But we're speaking of improvement, and still contend that the movement in local government is away from partisanship.

But here we come to a sort of conundrum. Which came first, good government, or elimination of party politics? You would at first probably be inclined to say that, of course, party politics was squelched first, and good government followed. I thought so, too, in planning this article. I read all I could find and talked with all the Government experts available. But not one bit of evidence or opinion did I unearth supporting the theory that nonpartisanship as such nurtures good government.

It works out like this: Most of those communities now having nonpartisan elections never did have partisan elections. Some have changed over, of course, or we would have no reason for pointing to the progress in this field. But a good many of the nonpartisan places have grown up into this status from below the 5,000 population limit.

It may be significant that most of those with party designations on their ballots lie north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi; in the older, longer-settled region, in other words. In the rest of the nation, with a few exceptions, municipal elections always have been free of party politics.

It would seem, in other words, that partisan politics is associated with those sections which patterned their government after Old-World concepts, or the later Tory-Whig concepts growing up around the riotously partisan early years of the colonies and the Republic. This kind of partisanship in local government seemed to have disappeared when the nation began to expand and traditional forms of life and government gave way to expediencies of the new pioneer existence.

We still have the question before us, however, of whether nonpartisan elections are a cause or an effect.

Edwin A. Cottrell, of Stanford University, in his introduction to the 1941 Municipal Yearbook, says he is impressed with the "gradual gains and improvements in the organization and procedural techniques of local government. Evidence is abundant," he adds, "of a steady increase in service rendered and a lower unit cost of operation in our municipalities."

But why? Is it due to the short ballot? Civil service? The city manager system? Better financial systems? Better personnel training? Is it due to nonpartisan elections?

The experts, when asked this question, invariably scratch their heads and reply, in effect: "A little of each, I guess—except that I don't know how much effect the nonpartisan ballot has had. I think I would call that a result, rather than a cause."

So, still interested in just why municipal government is improving, but concerned specifically with the place of the nonpartisan election in this picture, we examine figures showing two things about all places of over 5,000 population, first in 1937, and then in 1941—the kind or form of government, and whether or not they had partisan council elections.

And here we found a definite and significant pattern, holding the answer to our conundrum.

Local government forms in the United States are divided into three main groups, council-mayor, commission, and city manager.

In 1937 there were 1686 incorporated places of over 5,000. Of those with the mayor-council form, 740, or 65.3 per cent,

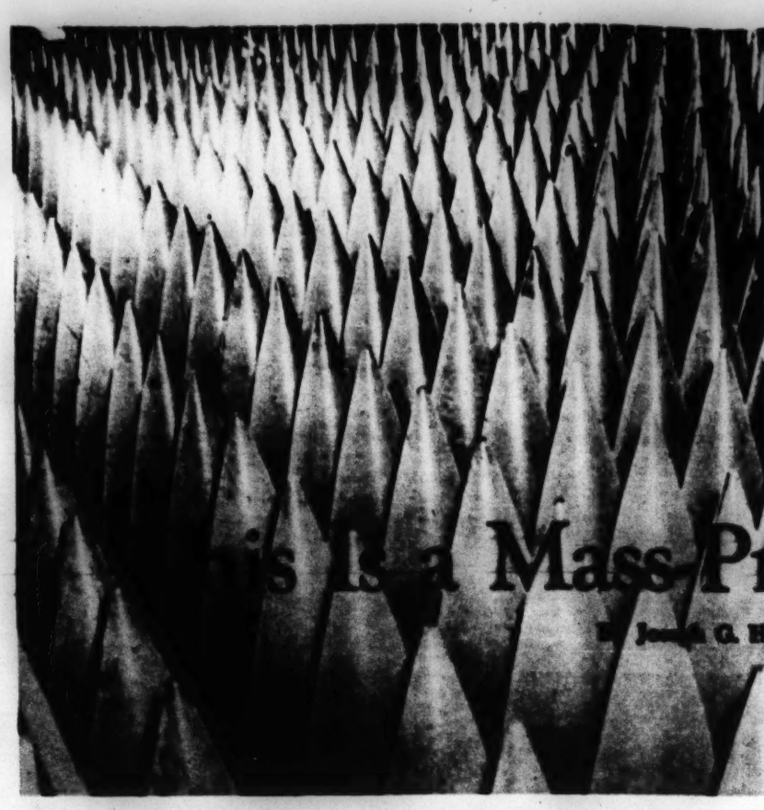
(Continued on page 13)

PATROL BOMBERS, CONSOLIDATED AIRCRAFT PLANT, SAN DIEGO

CHRYSLER PRODUCES THESE 28-TON TANKS IN DETROIT

WASP ENGINES, AS MADE IN QUANTITY BY PRATT & WHITNEY

ASSEMBLING A BOMBER FIN AT WILLOW RUN, IN MICHIGAN



is It a Mass-Pr

By Joseph G. H

A TWO HUNDRED BILLION DOLLAR war program is too big for any one man to understand—even if that man is Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the U. S. War Production Board. Perhaps the best way for any of us to grasp what America is doing today is to pick out a single part of the country's effort, take a good look at it and realize that it is a minute but symbolic part of the over-all national achievement.

If this is what we're going to do, there could hardly be a better place to stop than at a former cornfield and wood on the road between Detroit and Ypsilanti, Mich. Here, at Willow Run, the Ford Motor Company has built a plant which will mass-produce four-engine bombers for the United Nations.

Willow Run will convince anyone that the United States is in the war to win as quickly and convincingly as the combined efforts of the American people can make it. This wonder plant is typical of the American war program for a number of reasons. It is immense. It was built in a hurry. It will turn out bombers in unbelievably large numbers. It will make full use of Yankee ingenuity and accumulated "know how." And it will be superseded by even more impressive plants elsewhere in the country.

There are war factories which are larger than Willow Run, but there's something about the latter which makes it unique. Perhaps it is the fact that it is 4,000 feet long—more than three times the height of the Empire State Building and four times that of the Eiffel Tower, the tallest building in the Old World. Perhaps it is the sight of the brand-new, battleship-gray machine tools stretching in seemingly endless rows, or it may be the realization that 100,000 men and women are going to be needed to man this great co-ordinated productive unit.

* * *

One heavy Consolidated B-24 or Liberator bomber an hour, 16 hours a day, seven days a week—that's the production schedule which Ford engineers believe they'll attain.

But these are only some of the reasons why Willow Run is symbolic of America's present productive effort. Probably the fundamental reason is because, in building this plant, Ford refused to be discouraged by those who said it could never be done. The Axis laughed at America's talk of what it could do, and many Americans were quietly amused at the Ford Company's vision of Willow Run. Nobody is laughing at either now.

Well over a year ago, Washington recognized that the Allies might never win this war unless the United States could make ships, planes, guns, cartridges, jeeps, and all other items of military equipment on the same basis that it produced automobiles, radios, hairpins, and $5.95 dresses. Mass production and only mass production could insure victory.

Willow Run was relatively a small but vital part of that decision to concentrate on the creation of productive capacity, even if it meant a smaller volume of actual production for a year or so. A trip through the nation's leading war production centers will convince almost anybody that this decision was a wise one. Like Willow Run, a large number of the newly built plants are just now coming into production. Again like Willow Run, these plants are neither converted factories nor are they merely enlargements of existing facilities. They were planned, built, and equipped for one job only—to turn out such a Niagara of weapons that the Axis will be hopelessly swamped.

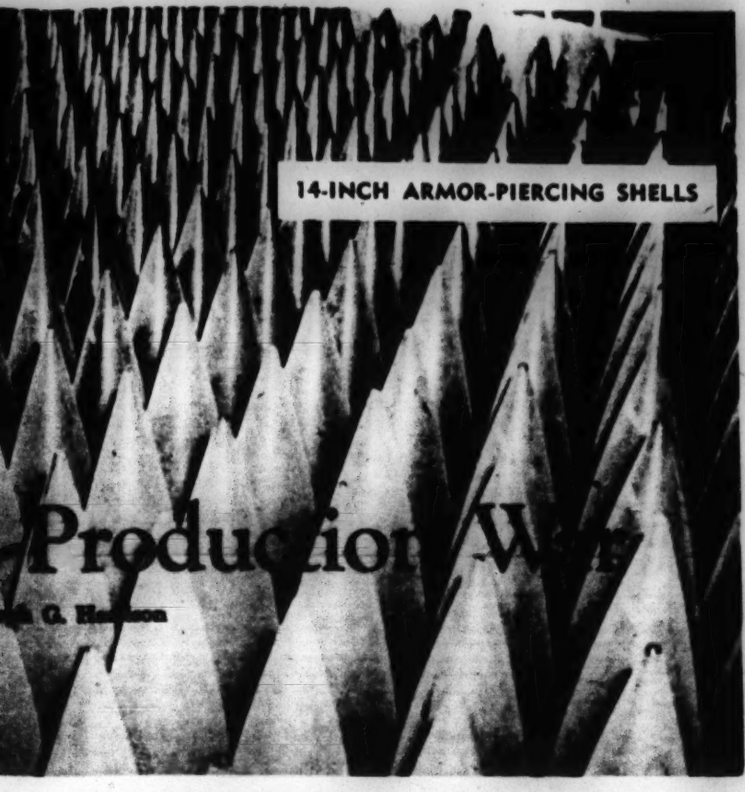
As we said earlier, Willow Run is characteristic of the American effort, but it is only a very tiny part of it. Across the length and breadth of the country, one can find literally hundreds of companies whose accomplishments have been proportionately as remarkable as that of Ford. There are very few industrial prima donnas in America today. As Donald Nelson has said, this country has achieved a well-rounded, fully co-ordinated production of arms.

Although the War Department keeps its identity and location secret, there is a tiny two- and three-man shop, operating in the basement of a private home, which is so important to the war program that it is strongly guarded day and night. In their way, these few workers are making as notable a contribution to victory as are the armies of employees in the greatest shops in the country.

One of the most noticeable characteristics of America's war program is the careful avoidance of putting all productive eggs in one basket. Some plants contribute more of an item than do some others, but there are very few instances where the destruction of a single plant would end production of that particular weapon.

A good example of this is tanks. The great Chrysler tank arsenal at Detroit is far and away the largest single builder of the medium, 30-ton tank in the United States. Every six weeks this plant builds enough medium tanks to equip fully an armored division of the United States Army. Yet there are a half dozen or more other plants already in good scale production of these same tanks. Destruction of the Chrysler tank arsenal would be serious, but by no means disastrous.

Similarly with airplane engines. There has been a good deal of criticism over the



Production W

G. Hodson

expansion of the mammoth Pratt and Whitney engine plant in East Hartford, Conn., since it lies but a few minutes' flying time from the Atlantic coast. If things were ideal from the Army's point of view, this Pratt and Whitney plant would be somewhere west of the Mississippi River and east of the Rocky Mountains.

But a successful enemy attack upon East Hartford would be far less crippling today than it would have been a year ago. A half dozen plants, most of them run by the automobile industry, are either building Pratt and Whitney engines or are tooling up to do so. At the same time, Wright Aeronautical, the Allison Division of General Motors and Packard, which has a contract for the British Rolls-Royce engine, are turning out thousands of airplane power plants each month. Most of these factories are hundreds of miles from each other.

Persons who have made a tour of the nation's war industries are frequently asked what impressed them most. Having just had the opportunity to visit some 60 leading plants, I returned particularly struck with the extent to which the vast shops of the automobile industry in Detroit and other Midwestern cities have succeeded in swinging from peacetime to wartime production. Earlier expectations of a drastic drop in employment have not materialized. Some plants, such as Ford's River Rouge establishment, are actually working more men today than they were during the peak of 1941, a top year for the automobile industry.

* * *

Not only has the industry shown great ingenuity in adapting men, machine, and techniques to the task of producing for war, but it seems to have tackled the job without any reservations as to what it could accomplish. In some plants, as much as 70 per cent of the regular equipment has been found to be adaptable to military production, although in some others, half to three quarters of the machine tools had to be specially made.

Although it is an injustice to thousands of American plants to pick out any one for special mention, the Firestone Rubber factory at Akron, Ohio, can be cited as an example of the manner in which American technical ability has taken the winning of this war in its stride. You'd expect Firestone to be making rubber products for the Army and the Navy, and so it is. It is turning out such important items as barrage balloons, inflatable rubber lifeboats, and tires for the armed services. Who would suspect, however, that Firestone is a leading producer of the extremely important Bofors 40mm. antiaircraft gun and of 50-caliber machine gun cartridge clips. On top of that, Firestone is already producing synthetic rubber and will produce a great deal more.

A year ago there was a strong apprehension in many quarters, both federal and private, that the demands of labor might seriously handicap war production. It is only fair to state that this fear has largely vanished before the practical demonstration of patriotism on the part of the overwhelming majority of American workers.

On only one occasion did the party of which I was a member hear a serious criticism of labor voiced by management, and that was at a prominent shipyard where the yard foreman told us that one third of his crew had gone home because of a heavy rainstorm. At almost every plant we were told that full co-operation between labor and management had resulted from America's entry into the war.

* * *

On the other hand, it is not difficult to discover that the enthusiasm of labor for its job is not as high in some parts of the country as it is in others. There is good reason to believe that the workers throughout the South and in the states immediately west of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers have a greater relish for their jobs than do those in the Northeast generally and in the Michigan automobile area particularly.

Some observers profess to believe that this is due to the fact that workers in Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, and in the Southern states are newer at their job and that, coming largely from farms, they are more grateful for industrial wages. In the automobile industry, however, many workers are probably still influenced by the bitter management-labor struggles which occurred during the C. I. O. organization drives of the late 1930's. Furthermore, men in the Detroit-Cleveland-Pittsburgh area have always worked in heavy industry and are therefore not so impressed by the magnitude of today's war work as are laborers in other parts of the country.

Hans Thomsen, who recently returned to Berlin from his post as charge d'affaires at Washington, has reportedly told the German people in a broadcast that the United States is short on food, angered over the shortage of rubber and gasoline, and has fallen down badly on the job of war production. If the German Government believes that such self-deception can win the war, so be it. But it looks like very poor preparation to meet the gigantic flood of war matériel which is already pouring from American factories and will soon confront the Reich on the battlefields and in the skies of Europe.

FIRESTONE HAS BARRAGE BALLOONS IN MASS PRODUCTION

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Firestone, Wide World, Pratt & Whitney, Chrysler, Associated Press

GIRLS HELPING TURN OUT 10-MAN RUBBER LANDING BOATS

Among the New Books

Public Men in Close View; Smuts Ponders Future—A London Letter

Private and Official, by Nourah Waterhouse. London: Cape. 12s.

Plans for a Better World, by Field Marshal the Right Hon. J. C. Smuts. London: Hodder and Stoughton. 8s. 6d.

The Family Pattern, by Pamela Hansford Johnson. London: Collins 8s. 6d.

NOTHING IN LITERATURE endures more permanently than good gossip. People who have long since forgotten the philosophy of Saint Augustine remember that when he was a little boy he once robbed an orchard. The majestic periods of Chatham in the estimate of readability count for less than the chatter of Horace Walpole, who noticed that Burke's opponent, Lord North, used to sleep all through Burke's speeches in the House of Commons, but invariably woke up to applaud politely when they finished. Lady Waterhouse does not aspire to the Walpolian standard, but in many pages she comes uncommonly near it.

* * *

Her opportunities have been great. She was private secretary to the Queen when she was Duchess of York, and to Lady Baldwin when she was Mrs. Baldwin. Her husband was private secretary to Bonar Law, Mr. Baldwin, and Ramsay MacDonald during the period of their respective Premierships.

He obviously wielded immense influence over them. He persuaded someone to give Mr. MacDonald a motorcar, and again persuaded Mr. Baldwin in Canada not to accept a similar gift. Mrs. Baldwin could never quite see the reason for turning down the offer of a magnificent limousine, just because it happened to be free. When Lady Waterhouse told her of her intention to marry Sir Ronald, one suspects the memory of this car still rankled. At any rate, she said, "Oh, my dear! Are you going to be happy? He is such a difficult man!"

It is plain from Lady Waterhouse's narrative that the Prime Minister she and her husband admired most was Bonar Law. The impression they convey of Mr. MacDonald are more favorable than those generally entertained today. He evidently struck them as a man much puzzled and disconcerted by the grandeur of the position he came to occupy, but personally agreeable, and very conscientious. Mr. Baldwin, however, it is evident they do not like. Almost the only attribute of skill they allow him is the power of his oratory, which, like Antony's, pretended to be rough, untutored speaking, and in reality was exceedingly slick and clever.

Mr. Baldwin, it appears, used to say with some satisfaction, "I was born a gentleman," "I am a lazy man," and "I am not such a fool as people think." Lady Waterhouse seems to doubt all three statements, and reveals that it was only with the utmost reluctance that Bonar Law recommended Mr. Baldwin to the King as his successor. Yet it cannot be denied that, in the smooth handling of constitutional crises, Mr. Baldwin has never had a superior. The abdication of Edward VIII showed convincingly that the hand which finished the General Strike in 1926 had lost none of its finesse with the passing of the years. The wisdom of Mr. Baldwin's foreign policy, as distinguished from the accomplished ease of his domestic activity, is, of course, another matter.

* * *

When Sir Ronald Waterhouse was rusticated from Marlborough for his exuberance in youth he went out to South Africa, and got a job in a barber's shop in Cape Town. Then he took part in the Jameson Raid, and got prominently mixed up in the Boer War.

One of the most eminent leaders of the Boers in those campaigns, Jan Christian Smuts, has published a collection of speeches made during the last quarter of a century. Even as long ago as Mafeking, Field Marshal Smuts was interested in philosophy. It is probably his philosophical unity of thought which gives to these addresses a degree of consistency unusual in the orations of statesmen. Whether speaking to the British Association for the Advancement of Science in its centenary year, or broadcasting to the people whose Prime Minister he now is, Field Marshal Smuts is always inspired by a double devotion to South Africa and to a world united in fellowship and peace.

* * *

Field Marshal Smuts was one of the founders of the League of Nations, but he never forgets that he is a South African, and his well-known support of the Empire is based entirely on his judgment that membership of the Commonwealth is in South Africa's best interests. It is this background that renders intelligible and comprehensible his assurance that South Africa would not have supported Britain had Britain gone to war over the Czechoslovakian question. Field Marshal Smuts did not consider either the honor or the interests of South Africa sufficiently involved in that dispute to justify taking the country into war.

* * *

Pamela Hansford Johnson's "The Family Pattern" is a striking novel if only for the fact that it makes a highly prominent character a dramatic critic, and constantly speaks of Clement Scott with awe. It is true that the dramatic critic is not a particularly pleasant person, and Miss Johnson obviously does not like him. But theater critics are likely to feel that anything is preferable to the complete boycotting to which novels have hitherto subjected them. "The Family Pattern" traces the fortunes of two sisters, one of them ambitious and pleasure-loving, the other fired with sociological and reforming zeal, from the last years of Queen Victoria to the outbreak of the Four Years' War. The rising tide of Socialism, the battle for women's rights, and the first entry of Labor members into Parliament all play their part in a story that vividly pictures the breaking up of the last period of stability this country has known.

HAROLD HOBSON

Canada's Story Told for U. S.

A Short History of Canada for Americans, by Alfred Leroy Burt. Minneapolis: The University of Minnesota Press. $3.

IT IS TIMELY that there should now appear a book about Canada that will make her history clear to her neighbor immediately to the south. Many Americans who can converse enthusiastically about the quaintness of Quebec and the beauties of the Canadian national parks do not know that Canada, too, had a Revolution, nor can they tell the road by which she achieved Dominion status.

To bridge that chasm of ignorance, Alfred Leroy Burt, professor of history at the University of Minnesota, has written "A Short History of Canada for Americans," a comprehensive, unpedantic, 263-page chronicle of Canada from the time of Samuel Champlain to that of Mackenzie King, and territorially from Halifax to Dawson.

* * *

One reason why the people of the United States do not understand Canada is that the two countries are so much alike. The cultural resemblance is great, the way of living much the same, and Americans are likely to be misled by this appearance of identity and feel surprise at the Canadian's consciousness of differences. Particularly, not all citizens of the United States understand the governmental features that are inherited from England or spring from the dual personality of the Dominion.

Professor Burt takes pains to make clear that French Canada and English Canada form each a nation within a nation. One of the chief Canadian problems is the coordination of these two peoples. Moreover, the Maritime Provinces and the Prairie Provinces are more distinct, sectionally, than any groups of states in the United States.

* * *

There are stories of high adventure in this history of Canada —of Champlain and d'Iberville and France's great Empire in the New World; of French missionaries and of stout habitants who settled the farms and founded a new and distinct race of the French in North America, and of other Frenchmen who took to the woods and became coureurs de bois. There is an impartial and, to Americans, a disillusioning account of the War of 1812, and the daring, the rivalry and the devious ways of the race for furs.

Still more important for an understanding of present conditions is the account of the Revolution of 1837, illuminated by the names of Louis Joseph Papineau in Lower Canada, and of William Lyon Mackenzie, grandfather of the present Premier, in Upper Canada. There followed the period of the Union, when the Government tried to make Frenchmen over into Englishmen; there were the Tory Riots of 1849 and the burning of Parliament House at Montreal, and in 1876 the forming of the Dominion.

At first it was a comparatively small Dominion — Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, and Ontario. The years have made it greater in size than the United States, but with a population still, for the most part, in a fringe extending 100 miles back from the boundary line and numbering only 11,500,000. It has unimaginable possibilities for the future. The future solidarity between the two North American countries, says Professor Burt, depends on mutual confidence born of understanding.

W. K. R.

Family Album Opened

Meet Me in St. Louis, by Sally Benson. New York: Random House. $2.50.

ONLY SALLY BENSON can tell whether she depends more on memories of her own childhood days, observation of contemporary youngsters, or imagination in writing her amusing stories of little girls. Probably she employs a combination of all three, which vary in relation to the effect which she wishes to achieve.

In her anecdotes about Judy Graves, which were assembled in book form and became the basis for the current play, "Junior Miss," she seems to make considerable use of what she may have seen about her in New York. In her reminiscences about the Smith family, which appeared originally in the New Yorker and have now been gathered together in "Meet Me in St. Louis," recollections of her early years in St. Louis are undoubtedly the source of her material.

* * *

But whatever the origin of her characters, a lively sense of humor is the pervading quality of her method of setting them down in print. She has an unmistakable affection for the members of the Smith household — Father and Mother Smith; Rose (the Queen) and Esther, the two older girls; Agnes and Tootie, the younger ones; Lon, who spends part of his time at Princeton and the rest teasing Tootie; Grandpa Prophater, and Katie, the maid—but she also is amused by them. And the reader comes to share her feelings.

The book covers a year, divided into episodes according to months, in the last half of 1903 and the first of 1904, about the time of the St. Louis World's Fair. Her stories are slender in narrative but rich in descriptive detail. She is concerned with the incidents of daily domestic life as they might have occurred in a family about the turn of the century. But she is concerned with them not so much for their value as ingredients of plot as for the entertaining light they throw on her characters and on the period. She weaves them together so skilfully, too, that a reader scarcely observes how slight the stories are.

* * *

She has a knack of recalling half-forgotten childish characteristics. "Agnes Smith ran along the sidewalk under the maple trees," she begins one of her stories. "Even in her excitement she did not forget to hit each tree as she passed with a small, leafy branch which she held in her hand." And again in her account of a preliminary visit to the World's Fair grounds, she records that "it had begun to snow lightly and Tootie put out her tongue to catch the flakes as they fell." She is better in her descriptions of the feminine than of the masculine members of the household. Father Smith, Grandpa, and Lon are somewhat shadowy figures. But the girls, Mother, and Katie are as vivid as though they lived in the house next door.

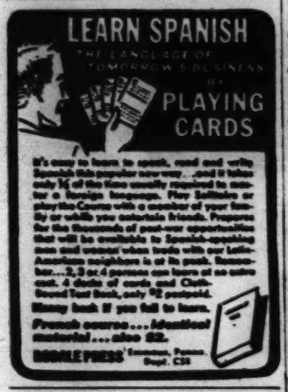
There may not be anything of great importance in the mischievous adventures of Tootie and Agnes, the stories of Rose and Esther and their beaux, the vacation journeys, the Christmas pranks, the occasion when Grandpa conferred on Tootie the title of Duchess, or the visits to the fair, but they do paint a lively picture of an era. And they provide agreeable reading for moments of relaxation.

E. F. M.

The Book Window

Escape From Freedom, by Erich Fromm (Farrar & Rinehart, $2.50), furnishes in its title a couple of terms which represent extreme modern and conservative notions, and to speak the whole phrase is to ask how men can bring themselves up to date with the civilization which they have been for the last 500 years building. "Escape" really means adaptation to the political and economic policies of the times. "Freedom" refers to the old do-as-you-please individuality, which has been replaced by capitalism, industrialism, monopolistic finance and whatnot. Underlying the author's discussion is a psychologic theory which bases itself on Freud but emphasizes social rather than biological considerations.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.



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A Man's Politics and His Theology

The Theology of Politics, by Nathaniel Micklem. London, New York, and Toronto: Oxford University Press. $2.50.

NATHANIEL MICKLEM, Principal of Mansfield College, Oxford, describes his book as surveying "the intermediate country between theology and politics," and as enforcing "the truth that, for better or for worse, our political philosophy, explicitly or implicitly, rests upon our theology," in that one's views concerning God and man necessarily influence his thought about the relation between men in the field of politics. "All social and political advance," Dr. Micklem insists, "comes through a fuller realization of principles implicit in Christ's teaching."

Reflecting on Communism, the writer observes that even in a system admittedly atheistic, there is a tendency to use religious terms, as where Lenin writes of the "struggle of the oppressed class to set up a heaven on earth." While in Bolshevism, as such, the author finds little to commend, he agrees that "the prewar social and economic order of the democracies is not an answer to Bolshevism, but almost an excuse for it." The blandly imperialistic cadences of "Rule, Britannia," are, it is admitted, almost as outspoken as the Nazi expectations of world dominion; but the difference lies, as Dr. Micklem sagely reminds us, in that while Britons take their imperialism with a sense of humor, the Germans cling to their "racial philosophy . . . with a deadly earnestness."

Turning to an examination of historical origins, the author finds in Hobbes' seventeenth-century classic, "Leviathan," the pattern for the modern totalitarian state; while Rousseau is described as "the philosophic father . . . or red revolution." On the other hand, he views Calvin, the reformer, as "the father of representative government"—thus re-emphasizing his thesis of the inter-play of theology and politics. "The state," the writer continues, "must be founded upon justice and legislation must be directed by the law of God," since "the state pursues an ethical end."

Turning to a consideration of the postwar period and its problems, the author inquires as to whether the democracy for which we strive can "meet and solve the economic complexities of modern life." He reaches the conclusion that "the only way by which we may simultaneously avoid the evils of a competitive system and the bondage of a bureaucracy seems to be by the organization of industry in autonomous vocational groups," while he justly observes that in such a reorganized society "not gain but service must be the motive"—as indeed is evident in the furtherance of our national war effort.

Dr. Micklem sees in the present co-operation of the democracies a hopeful basis for postwar reconstruction, in that "there is in principle no reason why a Supreme Council and a common High Command representing many States should not in peacetime as in wartime be fully consistent with the inalienable rights of States participant"—though he reminds us that such "International control is only possible" when founded on "common ideals and common moral principles."

The author gives a careful analysis of the arguments for and against pacifism, concluding that in the present situation the resistance to aggressive force is justified. "Church and State," Dr. Micklem concludes, "must proceed together—not as a tandem but in double harness," and because of this he feels that in a measure the teaching of religion might well be found in the schools, provided that it be recognized that "the basis of religious education must obviously be the Bible."

Despite its numerous Latin and Greek quotations and phrases, the book succeeds in avoiding the pedantry which these might suggest, and contains much that is of interest not only to the student of theology and of politics, but to the alert reader of less technical interests.

T. L. L.

Soldier Pleads for France

A French Soldier Speaks, by Jacques. Translated by Helen Waddell. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

JACQUES, THE AUTHOR, is said to be "an ordinary French soldier." To those acquainted with a Frenchman's ability to dissect his own thoughts, the statement is easy of belief; for Jacques, at the same time that he is alive to his thinking processes, displays a Frenchman's tolerance toward and advocacy of individualism.

Having escaped the enemy's clutch and being now a convalescent in London, Jacques is one of those many who are able to continue the struggle. "We are," he writes in description of the French in England, "plain, patriotic Frenchmen, who set our country before our interest, our families, or our lives. We are the last free Frenchmen, men who have set their hearts on saving the honour of France, thereby to justify her resurrection. We are not the France of yesterday, we are not the France of today: we are the France of tomorrow."

This is perhaps the best definition of who and what the Free French are that has to date found its way into print, and it ought to bring enlightenment to the many who are in doubt as to what Free French means.

The first chapter tells the author's love for France. It was after the fall of his country that Jacques first understood how much he loved France. Formerly, he knew he loved her; now he realizes how much. "This love had been in my head, not in my heart. . . . And now, suddenly, with my tears there sprang from the depths of my being a love which was alive."

In another chapter he discusses what he calls the Treason of the Elite, "the natural aristocracy of the nation, whose hatred of democracy led them to betray their natural duty of leadership, and so left the field open to adventures."

The concluding section, "In Quest of Lost Values," is an epitome of the thought of every Frenchman. It is vibrant with the Frenchman's belief in the greatness of his country and the part it plays in the civilizing history of mankind. Here, indeed, the voice of this "ordinary French soldier" is the voice of France, which is at present dominated but can never be conquered.

I. S.

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Japanese Writer Translated

How Japan Plans to Win, by Kinoaki Matsuo; translated by Kilsoo K. Haan. Boston: Little, Brown & Company. $2.50.

ACCORDING to the translator of this work, Kilsoo K. Haan, a Korean, the Washington representative of an anti-Japanese secret society having agents throughout the various Japanese possessions, this book was published in Japan in 1940 under the title, "The Three-Power Alliance and a United States-Japanese War."

A copy of the Japanese edition came into his possession when brought to the West Coast for propaganda purposes among Japanese-Americans. Mr. Haan describes the author as an intelligence officer connected with the Japanese Foreign Office and the Admiralty and notes that his translation is an unabridged edition.

"Propaganda" is an accurate description of the intent of this book, as it unquestionably was designed to whip up anti-United States sentiment in Japan, and pave the way for national acquiescence in the war which the author considered inevitable.

The book is of interest to readers in this country principally by reason of its ludicrous misrepresentations, the opportunity afforded for noting the peculiar quirks involved in Japanese reasoning, and of seeing ourselves, our institutions, motives, and ambitions as a creature of the Japanese Government would have his fellow countrymen see us.

Japan is represented as a misunderstood nation whose struggle to attain economic independence has been consistently thwarted by the selfish interests of nations who made no secret of their anti-Japanese leanings. And, of course, there is never an admission that Japanese lack of national ethics has in any way been responsible for the isolation in which Japan eventually found itself.

In one chapter the author fairly bristles with umbrage over the trade of United States' destroyers for Atlantic bases. One would gather that for some occult reason this deal constituted a direct affront to Japan, and the author consoles himself with the prediction that within half a month after being put into service the subject, "old, superannuated ships," will "be at a standstill on the sea owing to constant engine trouble."

No consideration is given to the fact that potential enemies of the United States exist other than Japan, and it is violently claimed that every military preparation undertaken by the United States has had Japan as its objective.

Credit is given to the United States for possessing military weapons of unsurpassed quality, but it is glibly hinted that the personnel to use them is inferior.

There is a startling array of accurate information concerning the material used by the United States Army, Navy, and Air Force. That data of this nature should have been at hand is a cause for chagrin for our past "Alice in Wonderland" naïve acquiescence in having made such facts available to one and all. It has often been stated that no foreign military or naval attaché in Washington had to do any sleuthing, because everything he needed to know was obtainable in Congressional reports at usually not more than 30 cents a copy.

One striking feature of this book is the entire absence of any particular stress on the part that air power would be found to play in this war. Perhaps, in the light of the unsuspected air strength Japan has developed, this omission was intentional.

There is considerable braggadocio concerning the results expected to be attained by the "unparalleled" Japanese submarines, and one is led to wonder what Mr. Matsuo thinks of them today.

F. L. O.

Case Against Alcohol Pushed

Confirming the Facts: A Comprehensive and Authoritative Statement Concerning Alcohol, Its Nature and Effects, by Rusk and Warwick Bedford. Published for the Temperance Collegiate Association. 1s. 6d.

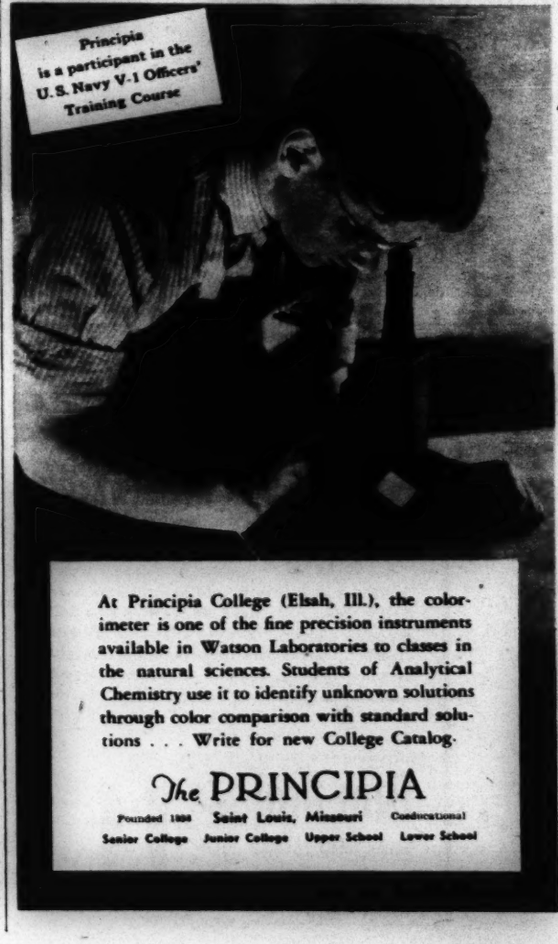
STUDY GROUPS, youths' councils, and social workers are meant to be served by the booklet, "Confirming the Facts," which goes into the entire question of the dietic, medicinal, and social attributes of alcohol. Its main conclusion is that all alcohol, even in the smallest doses, is detrimental. That is to say, drink, in whatever quantity it be consumed, diminishes human efficiency—alike moral, intellectual, and physical—and tends to the formation of undesirable habits. Total abstinence, with its safety, is therefore quite logically advocated as being better than moderation, with its dangers.

The finding would be weighty in any case as coming from so authoritative a body as the Temperance Collegiate Association. It is the more so because it expresses also the considered opinion of a number of investigators who have contributed to the statement, though they are in no way committed to any particular attitude toward the question. Among them is Sir George Newman, formerly Chief Medical Officer, Ministry of Health, who has written a foreword to the volume, commending the book as making for "wise restriction and constructive reform of the drink problem."

The facts and arguments brought forward tend to prove that alcohol's reputation as a useful stimulant is ill-founded, and that drink in any form is a mere drug, producing entirely disproportionate evil after-effects compared with such immediate exhilaration as it causes. An important article by the late Lord Stamp, which is included, shows that alcohol has played a serious part in lowering all living conditions among the poor in London.

Sir Leonard Rogers makes the point that while nothing is more common than the assertion that life in a hot climate requires alcohol, the tropics are precisely where liquor does most harm. Sir Frederick G. Hopkins gives details of experiments showing that alcohol has practically no nutritive value, that its narcotic and chilling effects upon the human body are marked and prolonged, and that the transitory feeling of well-being produced means only blunting of the sensory organs. Sir William H. Willcox, adding information based on medical experience, says that whereas hospital statistics at one time showed large expenditure on alcoholic drinks for patients, this item is now negligible.

E. C. C.



At Principia College (Elsah, Ill.), the colorimeter is one of the fine precision instruments available in Watson Laboratories to classes in the natural sciences. Students of Analytical Chemistry use it to identify unknown solutions through color comparison with standard solutions . . . Write for new College Catalog.

The PRINCIPIA
Founded 1898 Saint Louis, Missouri Coeducational
Senior College Junior College Upper School Lower School

Lost—A Cellar

"DO COME DOWN CELLAR! I want to show you something!" said a friend to me recently. So down I went, and at the foot of the stairs, I blinked and looked again. For there before me was a beautifully furnished living room in a color scheme of red and gray. Even the heater at the far end was camouflaged with a coat of gray paint and hidden behind a gay, folding screen.

"We like it down here," said my friend. "It's cool in the summer and warm and cozy in the winter."

Instinctively, I found myself wondering whether people have cellars—I mean cellars—any more. There's Amy, who has converted hers into a smart kitchen, equipped for ultra-modern entertaining; and Enid, who has an old house in the suburbs, has made a completely equipped little theater of hers! Poor old cellars! What a blow to their dignified tradition! A wave of nostalgia engulfed me, and there I was standing at Grandmother's cellar door—thick, hand-hewn, and secured by a big latch. Behind this door worn stairs led down from the old farm kitchen.

There was a cellar! One that fully lived up to its New England tradition. What joy when Grandmother sent me there on an errand! Down, down I went into the cool depths until I reached the ground—yes, ground—good, solid, brown earth beneath my feet. I would stand for a minute or two at the foot of the stairs, until my eyes adjusted themselves to the semi-darkness; and there I was in quite another country—an eerie kind of country, filled with shadows and mystery. I would usually locate at once what I had been sent for and then linger (especially if the day were hot) as long as I could find excuse for doing so—often until I heard Grandmother calling down the stairs to know what had become of me.

* * *

My curious, childish eyes didn't miss a thing. There on the ground was the quaint brown jug which had belonged to Great-grandmother. I knew what was in it, too—buckwheat batter for cakes. Between the jug and its cover was always a fresh, white napkin. The old jug was a perennial occupant of the cellar, for "cakes" were a "must" with Grandfather the year 'round. When the batter grew low, Grandmother would take a cupful for a "starter" and fill the jug with a fresh supply. Shades of my childhood, how good those cakes tasted! Hot off the griddle, golden brown with delicate lacy edges and drenched with honey from our own beehives.

Under one of the small cellar windows was a rickety duck-foot table that had seen better days upstairs. Now it held good things for consumption later when wintry winds would be howling around the old farmhouse—as well as some for immediate use. If it happened to be churning day, there would be a stone crock of buttermilk with golden flecks floating on the surface; also there would be pats of butter with "pictures" on top—a sheaf of wheat on one, a spray of flowers or a pineapple on others. Probably, too, would be found there a mound of creamy Dutch cheese. The butter and cheese were protected by cones of wire screen—affairs shaped somewhat like a bee hive, bound with tin and topped with a knob for ease in handling. They ranged in size from six to fifteen inches in diameter. I can see myself, a slim little figure with pigtails, in a print frock and ankle ties, on tiptoes, peering at the good things on that table.

But that did not exhaust the charms of the cellar—oh, no! In the autumn, after harvesting, the entire room would be permeated with the delicious fragrance of apples—golden Russets, crimson Baldwins, enormous Greenings. Grandfather was very proud of his apple orchard. Near by was the pork barrel, full of squares of glistening white meat, with a weight on top to keep them under the brine; while hanging from the huge old beams were great hams and long strips of bacon. Today it all sounds like provision against hard times—a defense measure—but it was just ordinary New England thrift; and Grandmother's was typical of country cellars in general.

* * *

Most fascinating of the things I found there was the huge brick chimney resting on its stone arch. Beneath this arch was a vaulted chamber, entered by a door from the cellar (what a grand bomb-proof shelter it would make!). I loved to watch that door! Any minute it might open and someone or something exciting emerge! Yet I knew perfectly well all that "secret" room contained was potatoes, beets, carrots, and turnips, all carefully sorted into bins. Built into the sides of the arch was a row of deep cupboards, whitewashed inside and protected by screen doors fastened with wooden buttons. Behind those doors glistened crimson of cherries, raspberries, currants in one section; in another was ketchup, pickles, and other relishes; in a third were stored jams, jellies, and conserves. On the broad, lowest shelves stood large Bennington crocks containing mincemeat and "pound for pound" preserves—peach, plum, etc., along with loaves of fruit cake stored for the ripening process.

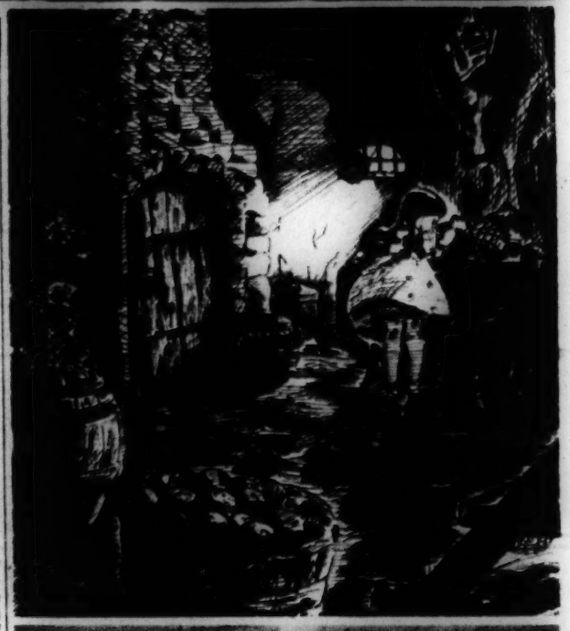
What an enticing place it was! And the passing years render it no less so. You may have your little theater, Enid, and Amy is welcome to her smart kitchen where a cellar ought to be. I'll take my memory cellar, thank you, down the stairs of which I can retreat at will when this modernism pursues too hard.

ETHEL M. EATON

George H. Davis Photos

METAMORPHOSIS

The Modern Basement Becomes an Old-Fashioned Kitchen for Entertaining Large Groups of Friends While Grandmother's Cellar Was an "Eerie Kind of Country, Filled With Shadows and Mystery" and Good Things; Below: Basement Playroom Has Walls Lined With Plywood Panels and a Tile Flooring Which Provides in the Center a Shuffle Board Court and Checker Board



Drawing by Karin Seig-Neilsen

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. . Light

(Continued from Page 5)

himself oftentimes sold on the slave block or transported to far-away countries.

A few statesmen recognized his plight and, in conferences in Berlin and The Hague, instituted reforms intended to assure the African native his rights. Reforms did come, and much good work was done, but for the most part the principles laid down at Europe's conference tables suffered much in their long journey to the jungle.

* * *

Political bargaining continued and became so overlapped and angled that repercussions were clearly audible on the battlefields of France in 1914-18. And they are still being heard today in a war which reached its climax only after such enflaming steps as Italy's conquest of Ethiopia in 1935 and the Spanish civil war which originally broke out in Morocco in 1937.

Only this war has brought with it the hope of better things. When statesmen begin the task of working out a new world order on the basis of past mistakes, Africa has reason to believe that it will benefit. For in a world where common men are elevated, where exploitation is certain to pass under international control, there is undoubtedly a formula for Africa. What form it will take is unpredictable, but it is unlikely that Africa will be left to its own devices.

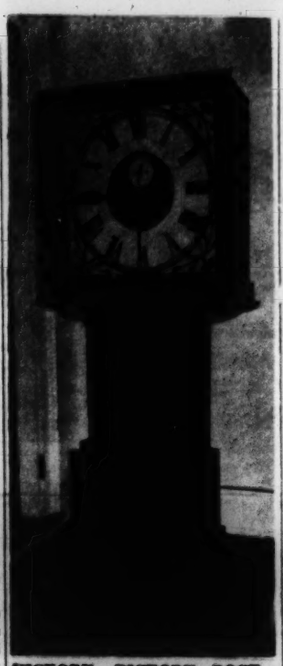
Even the most progressive theorists admit that the white man must continue his work among the African Negroes. For despite missionary and engineer, Africa is still ruled predominantly by the medicine man, and technical education has hardly scratched the surface of the African's ignorance. If white settlement were withdrawn, it would result in worse deterioration than that which followed the withdrawal of Roman settlement upon the collapse of the Empire.

* * *

But relations between white and black would well be put on a new basis of humanity and respect for native ownership and existing institutions, under the guidance, perhaps, of an international body. Under that same liberal, experienced, and benevolent leadership exemplified by Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa, schools and new methods of technical development could be introduced on an international scale never before attempted. Natural obstacles could be reduced by international cooperation, and much-needed conservation begun. Raw materials which have hitherto often been limited by international cartel agreement, could be unleashed and controlled by international agreement, with benefits accruing in no small measure to further the advancement of native elements. The myriad boundaries which, cutting across natural economic areas, have enervated them and caused political quarrels as well, could be adjusted and territories placed under the control of a system similar to the League of Nations mandate system.

The peace which brings to the world a new conception of racial equality, international co-operation, economic freedom, and a bill of rights for all men, cannot overlook the African Negro. For that peace is indivisible. It means that the fundamental idea back of the Atlantic Charter, the four freedoms, and Vice-President Wallace's war for the common man apply just as much in principle to Zulu, Ubangi, and Senussi as to their more advanced brothers in other lands.

This is the new deal for which Africa looks.



HICKORY, DICKORY DOCK—NO MOUSE RAN UP THIS ONE

Curious Old Clock

This curious old clock stands in a Southern tavern. It is 8½ feet high, 3 feet wide, and is all apple wood. It was made by a lad named Van Dockery in 1812. Born in a log cabin in the wilderness, he had little education, but obviously was a natural mechanic. Until he was 14 he had never seen a timepiece, but that year a traveling preacher visited his parents. This man had a watch and the boy was allowed to study it. As a result, six months later, having for tools only a one-bladed knife and a homemade saw, he fashioned this clock.

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AT 5 & 10¢ DRUG & DEPT. STORES

. . Politics Without Party

(Continued from Page 7)

had partisan elections, and 394, or 34.7, had nonpartisan elections. Of those with the commission form 38, or 14.4, had partisan ballots, and 226, or 85.6, nonpartisan. Then, of those with city managers, 45, or 15.6 per cent, had partisan ballots, and 243, or 84.4 per cent, nonpartisan.

Now, before analyzing that further, we'll see what the situation was in 1941, when there were 2,060 places over 5,000. Of those with the council-mayor plan, 737, or 56.6 per cent, had partisan elections, 675, or 43.4 per cent, nonpartisan. Of those with the commission form, 86, or 36.1 per cent, had partisan elections, 243, or 73.9 per cent, nonpartisan. Of those with city managers, 41, or 1.39 per cent, had partisan elections, 278, or 86.2 per cent, nonpartisan.

It is seen that there is a shift from partisan to nonpartisan voting even in places with the council-mayor form. But the proportion of nonpartisan to partisan is greater right along in those with the commisson form, and still greater in the city manager places.

Let's take 1941 and for the moment forget about the year-to-year changes. Here 43.4 per cent, less than half, of those places with the mayor-council form have nonpartisan elections, while 86.2 per cent, or well over three quarters, of those with city managers have nonpartisan voting.

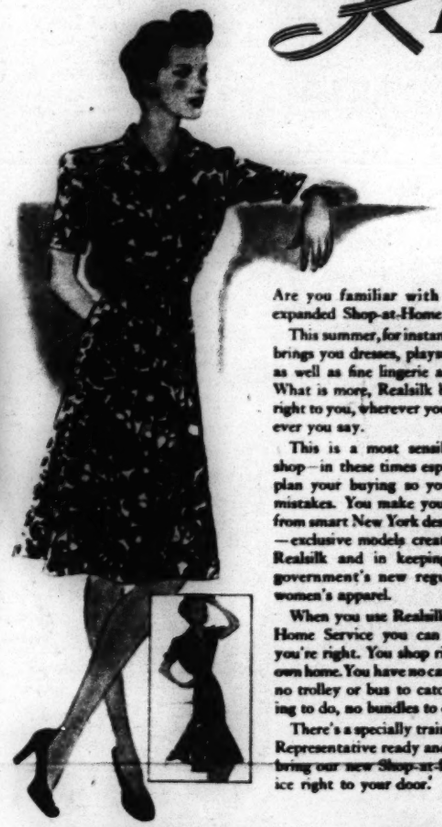
Now, to make the point here, it is necessary to accept the claim, made by practically every student of government, that cities with the city manager form of government are, as a whole, better governed than those with the other forms. Accepting this, we see the definite association between good government and nonpartisanship. But—in those city manager cities—with perhaps one or two exceptions, institution of the city manager plan itself marked the beginning of better government. In some cases, as is shown in the comparison with 1937, some which once had partisan elections changed to nonpartisan. Elimination of partisanship, in other words, was an effect, not a cause.

And there's a perfectly sound and logical reason for that, the experts say. It simply is this: under the city manager plan there is less—in fact, in most cases there is no—spoils, no patronage. And where there is no spoils there is no reason or less reason, for party organization, for partisan elections.

With no "gravy" to look forward to, the professional politician finds less reason to put himself out to win office or help elect others from whom he might expect favors. With the "gravy" incentive gone, party machines fold up. It is found that elections can be held, campaigns conducted, and good men elected to office, on issues or persons alone, without the traditional party classifications.

Does nonpartisanship in itself contribute to good government? The experts are not ready to say that it does. They admit that the party system has its place, at least in state, and certainly in national elections. They do say that everything else being equal they would recommend nonpartisan elections at the community level. But it is apparent that the progress in this direction is not so much due to the deliberate choice of nonpartisanship, but that nonpartisanship follows as a natural result, the elimination of spoils politics.

Shop-at-Home this Summer WITH REALSILK



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Slow Selling Opportunity—Many of our representatives have been called to the colors. This opens many territories for high-type men and women, not needed for war production. For details write Dept. C-711, Real Silk Hosiery Mills, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.

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A Game for Experts

As WE READ "delayed press" stories in the papers these days of naval movements and engagements, few of us realize that those moves, and multitudes like them, have been worked out for years past, in what is known as "the war game." The war game proper is played at the United States War College on the diagrammed floor of a huge, bare room and if you were to see it being played, it would look to you like a grown-up version of a boy's play with a complicated model-ship or train set.

It is said that Frederick T. Jane invented the war game, in 1898. Frederick Jane was born in 1870, educated at Exeter School and became a distinguished newspaper and magazine correspondent, specializing in naval correspondence. Also he was a man with a flair for drawing cartoons. He established that remarkable compendium of factual information, "All the World's Fighting Ships" and you may deduce how important it is held by those concerned with naval affairs when you discover that, in most public libraries, it is not put away in the stacks but kept handy on the information desk. Frederick Jane passed on in 1916 but "Jane's Fighting Ships," as it is now called, goes straight on, for the world of the sea could hardly do without it.

It is not to say that Jane was the sole inventor of a war game. He was apparently the first. Rear Admiral William Veazie Pratt, retired, of the U. S. Navy, invented a war game, too. And, without knowing whether he or someone else invented that version, Norman Bel Geddes, the industrial designer, had or has one, which he used to put at the disposal of his dinner guests of an evening. It used to be quite a thing to be asked to Bel Geddes' house to play the war game.

In a note in a book on his war game, Admiral Pratt pays tribute to temperament and inherent skill some women have shown playing the game. The core of the game, of course, is strategy and, though you get a subtle impression that any red-blooded naval officer would just a shade rather not be forced to admit that a mere woman could stack up technically well in the playing of the game, it must be said that the Admiral gives credit where credit is apparently due, however surprisingly. Offhand, one would not expect any woman to reveal any flair for an all-tactical game. But there it is.

Admiral Pratt has sometimes been referred to as a "one-man war college" and the sobriquet evidently stems from the complicated skill represented in his version of the war game. Naturally you wouldn't be invited to the War College to play it. But on occasion reporters have been permitted to watch it there.

The appointed business of the Navy is to fight, and it does everything it can to be prepared. Officers are sent to the War College to study the theory of their business, and the war game as it is played at the War College is the implementing agent.

A war game at the War College will last for months, not for an hour or two or an evening. Each war game represents a single possible naval engagement. While the engagement remains theoretical, on the floor in the bare room, certain definite characteristics appear in it, assigned to the ships with which the war game is "played." Unless each ship were assigned definite characteristics, the whole thing would veer over into the field of wild fiction, and be useless for educative purposes.

The "assumed characteristics" for the ships are speed, number of guns, vulnerability to gunfire and torpedoes, plane-carrying capacity and so on. The game-board, as we have said, is the floor and types of craft are indicated by giving each little metal ship a sail of a different color. As many as 70 officers will be participating in the game at one time, each side having a commander-in-chief, and each side having commanders of various sub-divisions of a fleet-in-being. Destroyer commanders, submarine commanders, plane-carrier commanders, and cruiser commanders, all divisional. The purpose of the attack is stated at the outset of the game; the purpose of the attacking fleet, so-and-so, the defending fleet, so-and-so. Wind, visibility, degree of precipitation all enter in. It is serious business, and just because it is played on the floor of a shore "sea" is no reason for anything less than maximum vigilance and efficiency.

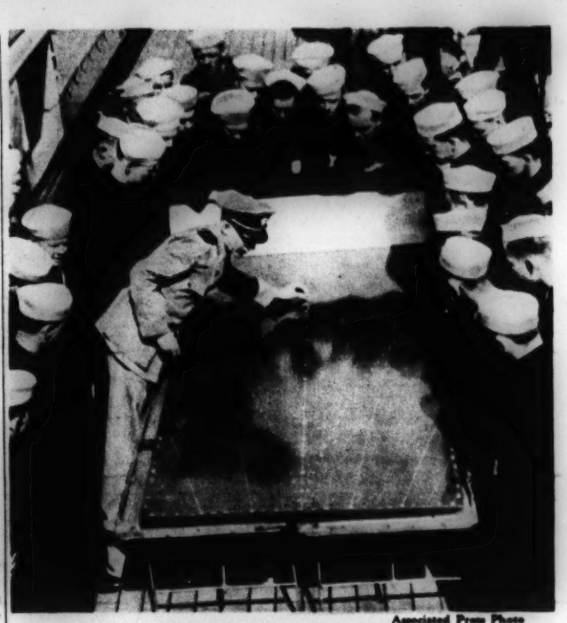
Each square on the floor, white on black, indicates 5,000 yards. Everyone who plays the game at the War College knows ships, and guns and machinery, and the game is to help them to know more. There are experts too, experts in torpedoes, in naval construction, in naval aeronautics. There is talk, but it is quiet talk. There is even occasional laughter but it is not boisterous and it wastes no time. Whereas one phase of a game may be played within several playing-days, it may represent a battle which would be on and over within a day. Fictional possibilities are frowned on, and adherence to probability is as strict as possible.

Excitements develop, and elation, and chagrin at a suggested move which proves, in playing, that it wouldn't work at sea.

It is a far cry to all this from war games furnished by design-minded men for the after-dinner entertainment of their guests, but playing the game for fun has its uses. Admiral Pratt speaks of his game being played of an evening after dinner by a company which included a broker, a real estate man, a botanist, a photographer, an advertising man or two, an artist, a writer, a chemist and two or three women guests. However, those who may have been brokers or advertising men or artists or writers yesterday may very well be commissioned in the navy today and at sea, on duty; so what was, at the moment, a means of leisurely entertainment, may have served an important professional purpose.

The game board of the war game gives the officer a whole picture. And, with the whole picture in mind, he can prepare to go into battle with a much more intelligent conception of the interlocking responsibilities of ships as well as the dependencies on individual ships—his own, for instance; and, if he should turn out to be a division commander, of the interrelation and co-ordination of all units, of which his is one.

JOHN EDEN



Associated Press Photo

WAR GAMES FOR THE CREW

Not Experienced Enough for the Tactical War Game, These Bluejackets Are Learning How to Get the Range for Big Guns; Ensign B. F. Allan of Berea, Ky., Teaches Them, by Means of Miniature Ships on a Plotting Board, How to Handle Guns Faster Than the Enemy

Pioneers Remain

There are some families left, the Department of Agriculture reports, who shear, card, and spin wool from their own sheep in pioneer fashion. The Kollmans are an example.

George F. Kollman runs the Mission Ranch in an isolated section of Montana. The nearest trading point is Hays, in the Fort Belknap Indian Reservation. Thrown largely on their own resources, the Kollmans have revived many practices of covered wagon days.

With homespun yarn, Mrs. Kollman knits all the socks, mittens, sweaters, mufflers, and caps her family needs for cold Montana winters. Rancher Kollman wears a suit made from wool grown on the backs of Kollman sheep, and sent to a manufacturer to weave.

Kollman, now an FSA borrower, once operated a store. He says that now he does not mind getting to a store only two or three times a year.

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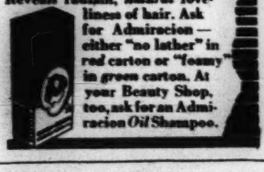

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PEQUOT

PEQUOT SHEETS and CASES

. . Meet Your Public Library

(Continued from Page 6)

provided, and readers were drilled in blackout practice.

In New York City, meeting rooms for air-raid wardens, first-aid classes, and other civilian defense courses have been provided, while broadcasts of important defense speeches and announcements are repeated for the benefit of library-goers.

Typical of many is the Iowa State College library, which has become a center of technical information for the duration. Bibliographies on technical subjects are prepared. Inter-library loans of books are facilitated to spread the flow of knowledge on important technical matters. Information for local defense councils is collected. To clarify the background of the war and its larger issues, outlines are prepared for civilian use, and radio programs discussing books and publications on the war are broadcast regularly. In addition, the library offers to originate similar radio programs for other sponsors, and to act as publicity agency for any recognized defense organization.

In Denver, where the city library pioneered in the formation of technical advisory councils, composed of leaders in specialized fields, this progressive peacetime policy is having new wartime significance. In New York, where the lending of books to night schools was just an added attraction before the emergency, the circulation of technical literature to schools with defense courses is now of vital importance.

In all libraries, the pleasant story-telling rooms for children have a more serious import these days, as their value during air raids is realized. Emergency provisions have been made for story hours, radio and record programs, games, and read-aloud hours under the direction of librarians trained in first aid. And, following the British example, libraries are being furnished with large district maps showing air-raid shelters, first-aid, police, and fire stations.

But library wartime services aren't planned for civilians only. Since the passage of the Selective Service Act, they have been greatly expanding their facilities for men in the armed forces. The well-publicized Victory Book campaign enlisting public co-operation in the drive for more and better books for the forces is bringing in thousands of volumes of reading matter. Less well known is the effectiveness of work being done to bridge the gap between camp and community—to give the boys a place of their own in a strange town.

In Louisiana, libraries provide writing desks with library stationery, pen, and ink for the boys. At Savanna, Illinois, where recreation facilities are limited, the library has set up a special reading and writing room for soldiers, complete with a private entrance to the building. In Pasadena, a simplified borrowing service has been arranged for men in the forces. At Savannah, Georgia, reconditioned books are sent to soldiers' and sailors' service centers, while radios, newspapers, and magazines are provided for soldiers on leave.

From United Service Organization centers to conscientious objectors' camps the library is doing its bit, and the thanks of boys throughout the country indicate that it's doing a good job. From Dayton, Ohio, where library-goers lounge in deep, comfortable chairs under beach umbrellas on the library lawn, to the countless remote areas whose reading wants are now served via bookmobiles, trailer-libraries, and even book-trolley cars, the former ugly duckling is getting a big hand these days as an increasingly valuable community swan.

. . Hope for Which We Fight

(Continued from Page 3)

Hitler's—and the leadership of little demagogues who get us into trouble by their promises of ever bigger pay for ever shorter hours and little work, or other benefits to be attained by "party loyalty" of any sort whatever, whether to a class, a group, a union, or a creed, in place of honest effort, independent judgment, decent self-respect? Well, all these things are obstacles; but when has human good been easy to achieve, or when have heroes, dying, left behind them none who would not weaken in their faith and throw away some part of what was gained because they gave the last full measure of devotion?

The history of human freedom is very short. The entire history of civilization is only a brief chapter, a watch in the night, a flash of sunlight after almost endless eons of dim groping in the dark. Slavery was abolished in the British Empire only a little over 100 years ago, in the United States still later. Ahead of man are untold years, before him now a crisis in his evolution from the brute. In spite of obstacles about us and within us, we have ground for hope.

In one of the noblest speeches of our day, Henry Wallace has pointed out that we are carrying forward now the great revolution by which democracy was brought to life in modern times. We are seeking to establish for the world what those who died at Valley Forge and Gettysburg established for the people of this country. For this long revolutionary purpose men have given their lives in battle and have bent their backs in labor since the first man turned his thoughts to God and dreamed of human brotherhood. Therefore we must not falter, nor should doubts assail us as to what our object is or whether it can ever be attained. Neither do we need a blueprint of the better world to come nor full agreement on the nature of it or the way to get it. It must be thought out, worked out, tried out; freedom is only the opportunity to go ahead adventurously, experimentally, tolerantly, in friendship and co-operation, to create the new and better world we need and dream of.

When Henry Wallace said, "The object of this war is to make sure that everybody in the world has the privilege of drinking a quart of milk a day," he gave us a symbol. But it was a symbol not of luxury or ease in idleness; rather of sharing in work and in the fruits of the creative use of natural gifts and human powers. In one sense, an important sense, we are fighting for the opportunity of all men everywhere to educate themselves into the fullness of their dignity and usefulness as men. Not in schools only, but at work, and in their civic action, and their play and art and worship, men may learn to live a larger, more creative, and more friendly life. The hope of that life is the road to courage.

Over the Editors' Desk

PROF. HENRY WYMAN HOLMES has received degrees from Harvard, Tufts, Pittsburgh, and Rutgers Universities, and from Franklin and Marshall College. He has been in the Department of Education at Harvard since 1907, being at various times instructor, assistant professor, professor, dean, and chairman of the department. He has written a number of books on educational subjects and is a member of several Greek Letter societies.

Judith-Ellen Brown has been a free-lance writer since she was graduated from Syracuse University, having had her articles accepted by numerous publications. In her spare time she is a Gallup Poll interviewer, in Rochester, N. Y.

As Chief of The Christian Science Monitor's European Bureau, Mallory Browne has frequently talked with Dr. Eduard Benes, head of the Czechoslovak Government in exile. Ralph W. Cessna, Joseph G. Harrison, and Gordon Walker are Monitor staff writers.

Jeannette Glen Thorne of Cleveland, Ohio, describes the Toastmasters Clubs, and the practical manner in which the members work on each other, to the end that all become interesting public speakers and never punctuate their words with hemming and hawing.

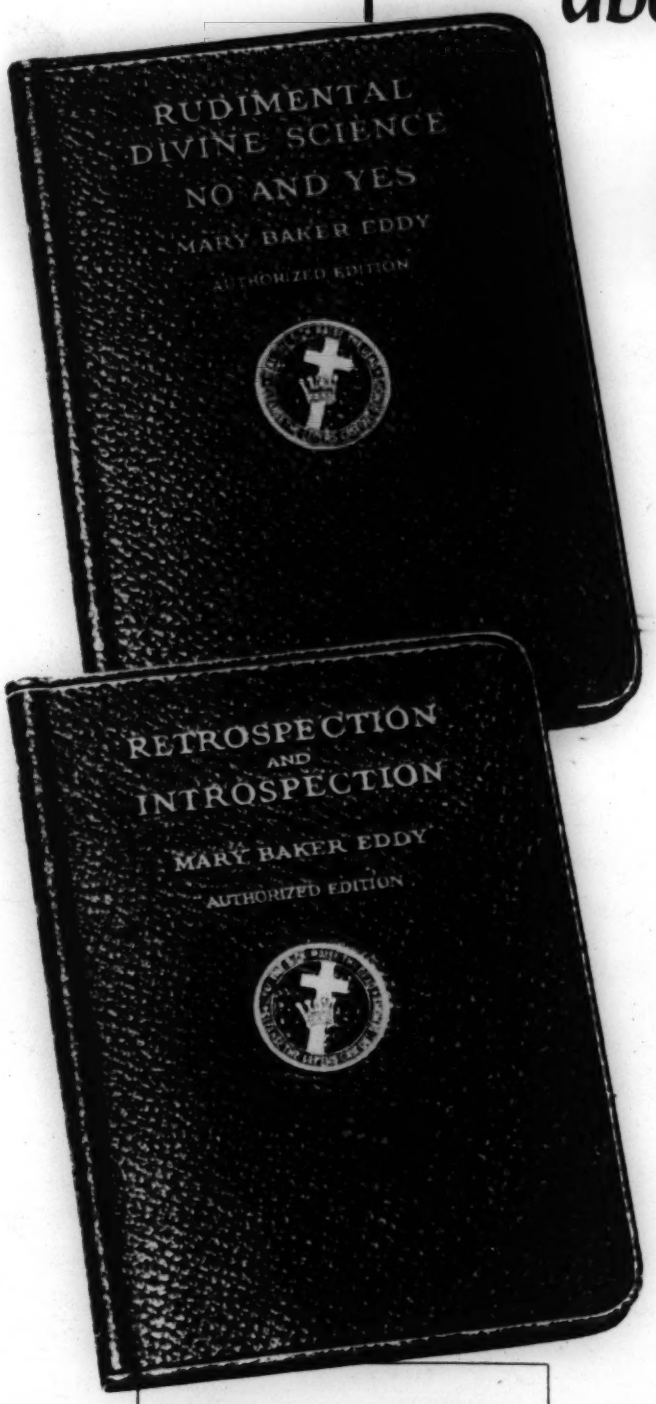
Chemistry in Clothes

Textile fibers, including cotton, linen, rayons, silk and wool, are built up mainly from carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, although silk has in addition some nitrogen, and wool has nitrogen and sulfur, says "Industrial and Engineering Chemistry."

Why do B & M Brick-Oven Baked Beans, New England's favorites, taste so extra-good? The secret, as every Down East housewife knows, is in the long, slow hours of baking. They're baked slowly, all day long. Baked in brick ovens and in open bean pots! Baked with lots of juicy pork! Baked with many drenchings of spicy, old-time sauces. Look for these delicious baked beans, ready to heat and serve, at your grocer's. If, due to container shortages, he is unable temporarily to supply you, bake your beans at home in the New England way. But don't try short cuts. Follow the traditional, painstaking Yankee recipe. Only thus can you enjoy true, old-fashioned baked bean flavor. (See free recipe offer below.)

For free New England Baked Bean Recipe and also packet containing more than four dozen other famous recipes for delicious Down East dishes, many handsomely illustrated in full color, address Dept. D2, Burnham & Morrill Company, Portland, Maine.

To answer your questions about Christian Science



"Man has a noble destiny," Mary Baker Eddy has written in "No and Yes" (p. 46); and she wrote, taught, and labored that man might rise to fulfill this "noble destiny" unshackled by fear, sin, or human lack.

Christian Science, which Mrs. Eddy discovered and taught, stands today as a revealed and also exact Science. Its proof is in the results of its application. But to have even a faint understanding of this Science, preconceived notions must be laid aside, and the simple, basic truths of Christian Science must be known.

These Two Books Will Give You Exact Information

In "Rudimental Divine Science and No and Yes" Mary Baker Eddy has given by simple question and answer form a number of vital facts about Christian Science, such as its definition — what its Principle is — how it applies to healing the sick. This book meets the usual queries of those unacquainted with Christian Science by giving authoritative and exact information. With such exact information opinions about Christian Science can be tested to learn whether they spring from hearsay and speculation, or are based on truth. "A slight divergence is fatal in Science" (*ibid.*, p. 17).

"Retrospection and Instrospection" is another important book for those seeking answers to questions about Christian Science. This book, the autobiography of the Discoverer of Christian Science, tells of Mrs. Eddy's great discovery which brought her instantaneous healing, and has since given thousands release from all manner of human bondage. "The miracles recorded in the Bible, which had before seemed to me supernatural, grew divinely natural and apprehensible," Mrs. Eddy says on page 26 of this book, clearly indicating her teachings are based on the Scriptures.

These books in the Small Leather Editions are beautifully bound in black semiflexible morocco leather, and have round corners and gilt edges. They are small enough to slip easily into pocket or handbag, to be read in odd moments on trains or elsewhere. The price — $1.25 each

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"Retrospection and Introspection" and "Rudimental Divine Science and No and Yes" may be purchased in any Christian Science Reading Room, or may be ordered direct by sending orders with remittances to

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The writings described here and all other writings of Mary Baker Eddy, in their various editions — including the only Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" — are published by the Trustees under her Will. All authorized literature on Christian Science carries the Christian Science emblem, the Cross and Crown, shown on the books pictured here.

Posterity will have the right to demand that Christian Science be stated and demonstrated in its godliness and grandeur, — that however little be taught or learned, that little shall be right. Let there be milk for babes, but let not the milk be adulterated.

MARY BAKER EDDY in
"Retrospection and Introspection" — page 61